JUNE 16, 1945

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

## A Kind Word for Mr. King

THE peculiar political character of this Dominion makes it inevitable that the electioneering tactics of the party which does not control a majority of seats in the province of Quebec should consist largely of vilification of the leader of the party which does. For it is always possible to represent that leader as purchasing power by excessive concessions to the French-Canadian voters; and it is sometimes possible to do so at the same time as he is being represented to the French-Canadians as making excessive concessions to the "imperialism" of their English-speaking fellow-Canadians.

Because of this situation—because abuse of the Prime Minister has been the chief campaign weapon of the Opposition—it has been impossible for the last two years for anybody to say a kind word concerning the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King without being immediately classified as a bigoted and dyed-in-the-wool Liberal. One could say kind words about Mr. Bracken, yes; about Mr. Coldwell, yes; even about Mr. Tim Buck and perhaps even about Mr. Raymond and Mr. Duplessis. Such kind words did not earmark one as a professional follower of any of these gentlemen, but a kind word about Mr. King was like a red tie or a campaign button; it got one thrown out of the clubs.

The situation is not without its parallel—with variations—in other countries. The campaign against Mr. Roosevelt consisted largely in representing him as purchasing power by excessive concessions to the "lower orders", he being himself by inheritance a member of the higher orders and therefore a traitor to his kind. But there was this mitigation for Mr. Roosevelt, that the lower orders are not differentiated from the higher by any peculiarity of language, and are not more or less parked in one corner of the Union, so that kind words about him could be uttered in English and in almost any State. Still, the utterance of them was regarded as a peculiar action in anybody but a professed and practicing Democrat.

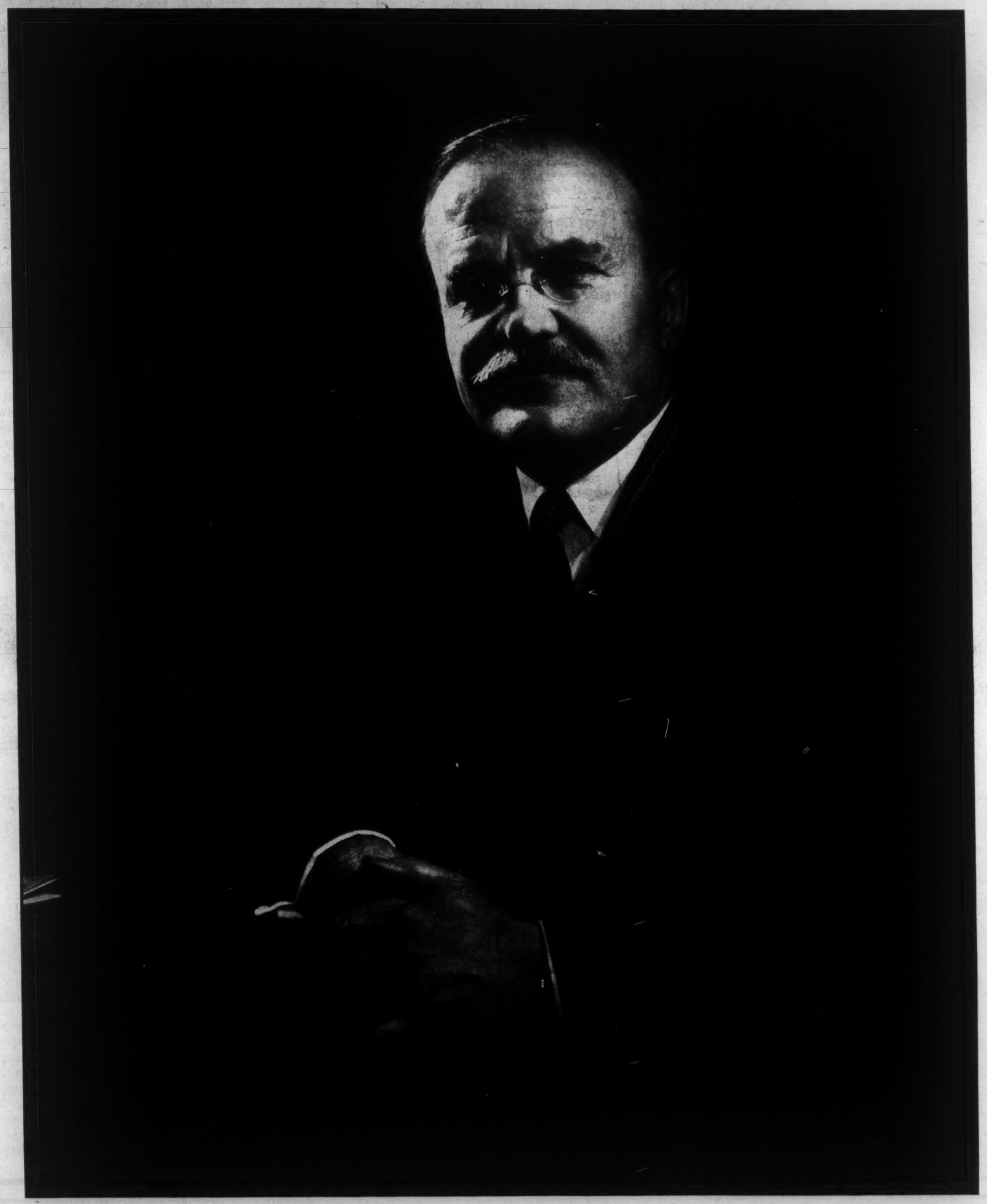
## The Major Issue

NOW that the election is over and no campaigning is likely for some months to come, we trust that it may be possible to say, without incurring for SATURDAY NIGHT the charge of being a Liberal organ, that in our opinion the conduct of Mr. King in regard to the one overwhelming question in Canada in wartime, the method of raising troops, has been statesmanlike and calculated to serve the best long-term interests of the nation. We do not question the fact that conscription is the fairest and most efficient way of raising troops. We do not question the sincerity of most of those who have convinced themselves that conscription is possible in Canada without disrupting the nation. We do question their judgment, and their knowledge of French Canada. And we are inclined to question even the sincerity of those who during the last few months have been loudly maintaining that conscription is not only possible in Canada (even for the Japanese war) without disrupting the nation, but is itself an infallible recipe for procuring true national unity.

In the back of the minds of all those who honestly believe in conscription as the policy which Canada should adopt for the Japanese war—as distinguished from those who have merely been talking it as a means of adding to their vote in the English-speaking constituencies—is the idea that the English-speaking population ought to unite their forces regardless of party in order to impose conscription against the unanimous wish of some sixty Quebec constituencies and a scattering of anti-conscriptionists from other parts.

We do not believe that conscription is worth procuring in that way and at that price, unless the safety of the nation or its fighting forces is at stake. We believe that Mr. King in avoiding the necessity of so procuring it, while at the same time enabling the Dominion to put forth an extremely powerful military and economic effort for more than five years, has served his country well and will be honored in her history for having done so.

The service vote may easily deprive Mr. King of his apparent over-all majority, but we predict that it will be some little time before his opponents will combine to force another election. The Progressive Conservatives owe a good deal of even their present limited strength in the House to their conscription campaign and to the hope that they could get anti-conscription allies in Quebec; that condition cannot be repeated, so that they will have to rely for further improvement on the effectiveness of their conduct in Parliament (which should be excellent, in view of their personnel, but will take time to register). The CCF must evidently undergo a complete housecleaning, and Social Credit has nothing to look forward to outside of Alberta.



**Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov—The only man besides Stalin who knows what Russia's foreign policy is all about. A new portrait by Yousuf Karsh of Russia's Commissar of Foreign Affairs. See article page 15.**

## Taxation Rights

PREMIER GARSON has attained his commanding position among provincial political leaders largely by his consistent and forceful advocacy of a saner distribution of the taxing power as between the Dominion and the provinces. His main argument appears to us to be unanswerable. It is that with the Dominion and the provinces both enjoying, under the present B.N.A. Act, the power of direct taxation of net incomes, surpluses and inheritances, it is now inevitable that the Dominion will use this power to such an extent that it will be politically impossible, and economically destructive, for the provinces to pile on further taxation on these objects above the Dominion level.

With a proper system of allowances to the provinces "to provide for Canadians everywhere in Canada average social, educational and governmental services", Mr. Garson believes that the surrender of the direct taxation

(*Continued on Page Three*)

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Questioning the Secret Ballot; Appeasement and Confusion

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE polling station where I voted, the printed number on reverse of ballot paper had been copied in pencil on the opposite corner. It appeared also against my name on the list written by the poll clerk. A simple matter therefore to check up on each vote.

As a Government employee who did not vote for the Prog.-Con. party I may expect to lose my job ere long although of course some other excuse will be found as a pretext for dismissing me. Surely *you* do not approve of this abuse? The plain fact is we no longer have a secret ballot, why continue the pretence?

Because of my dependents I dare not give you my name and address.

*Toronto, Ont.* X

NOTE: Every Deputy Returning Officer must initial all ballots he issues. That is his check against ballot-stuffing. Any other mark on the ballot invalidates it. Is our correspondent sure that the D.R.O. was writing numbers rather than initials? For example "I.G." might appear as "19" to eyes six or eight feet away. The voter has the right to refuse a ballot which he or she suspects to have been spoiled.—Ed.

### Appeasement Again

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH great surprise I read in the editorial of May 26 the reproaches addressed to those who are disquieted by Russian politics. The writer of the article cannot understand the sudden interest manifested for the several small neighbours of Russia, over whom nobody bothered a few years ago, and only sees in this the manifestation of the constant animosity of the capitalistic world against the U.S.S.R.

But who could have supposed, during the first years of the war, at the time of the Atlantic Charter, that so many countries would be subjugated by one of the conquerors of Germany, so generously supported by his allies in his military exploits? Your writer sees a great danger for the future peace in this ever increasing opposition to the methods used by Russia to establish "friendly" relations with her neighbours, made powerless by the ravages of war. On the contrary, it seems that just now public opinion should help the efforts of those governments which are trying to obtain the fulfilment of engagements contracted by Stalin.

Your writer seems to doubt the persecutions endured by the Jews which are mentioned by a Professor of a Canadian Baptist University. (Why does he not simply name him Professor W. Kirkconnell? Could it be that this writer is too much respected by the readers of S. N. for his impeccable loyalty and remarkable competence . . .?) These persecutions, alas, are only too true, but were directed only against pious Jews; disaffected synagogues; rabbis treated in the same manner as were the priests and clergymen. I remember having read on this subject some impressive articles in the "Jewish Revue of Geneva" (Switzerland) at the time when the Soviet Government was trying to deliver its country from the so-called "Opium for the People".

A word more concerning the legend which has been created around the exclusion of Russia from the League of Nations. The League is reproached for having acted brutally towards her after having shown itself so apathetic toward Japan, Italy and Germany. The reason is very simple: these powers had left the League of themselves several years before their aggressions; Russia on the contrary, anxious to keep in the centre of Europe agents enjoying diplomatic immunity, attacked Poland and Finland though she was bound to them by her engagements to the Covenant. And the irony in the debates which ended with her exclusion, is the fact that the definition of "aggressor", adopted by the League had been formulated by Litvinoff. Thus Russia herself was the author of her condemnation!

The policy of appeasement is rightly considered as responsible for the present war, but what is the difference between it and the policy of so-called good will which is recommended to us? For my part, I do not see any.

*Toronto, Ont.* A. SEGOND

### Tough Propaganda

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT is very strange to note that the Conservatives say if the C.C.F. is returned to power we will have a fascist government; and the C.C.F. says that if the Conservatives are returned to power we will have a fascist government. I wonder if that is what opposing parties told the German people in the last free election in Germany in 1933. Of course we know it couldn't happen here, but did the Germans think that too when they gave up their liberties by voting in the Nazis?

If the C.C.F. is right, then everyone who votes Conservative is just as guilty as the German people who voted for Hitler; or if the Conservatives are right, then everyone who votes C.C.F. is just as guilty.

In the face of continual propaganda, how can the ordinary man on the street ever know the kind of government he is voting for? And if he can't ascertain the truth in a supposed democracy, how much more difficult must it be in a fascist country! How then can the ordinary people in any country be responsible for their government and its crimes?

*Ottawa, Ont.* A. D. HAMILTON

### Dean Inge and Luther

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS A Lutheran Christian I cannot remain silent in the face of the infamous charges made by Dean Inge in your issue of May 19th. Surely we have had enough of religious hatred and its tragic results in this war without this. Surely there must be ways more in keeping with the ethics of his calling by which Dean Inge might attract the publicity he so obviously craves.

The Dean names Dr. Martin Luther "the evil genius of Germany". Is he so ignorant of the history of his own faith that he does not know that the Church of England (and all Protestant denominations) stemmed originally from the Reformation brought about by Dr. Luther? It was because Luther had the courage to denounce publicly the abuses of the State Church of his day that freedom of thought and religion had their beginning; that the Bible was restored to the people in a language they could read for themselves, and that religious faith was divorced from State domination. This is historical fact for all to verify who will.

The Dean mentions the gulf between Protestant Christianity and Lutheranism. Is he aware that the Lutheran Church has the largest communicant membership of any Protestant denomination in the world (eighty-one million)? And far from being a state-worshipping faith, the Lutheran Church forbids its pastors to enter political activity from the pulpit on penalty of expulsion. In fact, the Lutheran Church is criticized frequently because of its steadfast refusal to embroil itself in political issues.

Within Germany the Lutheran Church was feared and hated by Hitler's henchmen because its pastors refused to preach State doctrines, and defied the S.S. to do its worst. Many died for that defiance, and Pastor Martin Niemoeller went to the agony of the concentration camp. He has a better champion than I in the person of Dorothy Thompson,—a judge fully as competent as our "witch-burning" Dean; a more fitting word would be "benighted".

Dean Inge claims that Lutherans have been misled for 400 years. Let us examine the record. Lutheran pastors preach the Holy Trinity and the Brotherhood of Man through faith in Christ Jesus, the Redeemer and Saviour of the world, taking as their authority the Word of God as set forth in the Bible. They deem that sufficient without the writings of Trolltsch, Fichte, Hegel and Bernhardi. Without opinions of others the learned Dean seems incapable of making up his mind.

The Lutheran faith is not solely a German institution, as the Dean implies. The Reformation took place in Germany, but the Church has members in practically every country of the world, particularly the Scandinavian countries, and these latter have resisted so valiantly Hitlerism and State denomination in this war. Read the honour rolls in Lutheran churches and you will discover the names of every national derivation, even as in other denominations.

I challenge all who read this letter to attend services in any Lutheran Church anywhere and to publish any statement heard therein which substantiates the Dean's charges, or which is contrary to the Bible and its clear teachings.

Keep your religious hatred, Dean Inge! Thinking people aren't buying it these days!

(MRS.) ISABEL H. FRASER,
Member of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church.

*Niagara Falls, Ont.*

### No Time for Apathy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE reads with interest, the articles by Dean Inge and Mr. Kirwan (SATURDAY NIGHT May 19), concerning a mild or a harsh peace. Both the Dean and Mr. Kirwan have missed the point. The whole world is responsible for this war and the only way that each civilized individual can expiate his crime is to see that justice is done at San Francisco and war is made impossible. Even then we shall have paid but a fraction of our debt. We must here and now create a tradition of watchfulness for "spiritual wickedness in high places". We cannot fail in our responsibility as we did after 1918, slough the blame on the Germans and sit waiting a reward for apathy. It must be remembered that whilst Germany is guilty of the vilest atrocities in 2000 years of Christian civilization, the rest of the world is guilty of having made them possible.

To our dead we owe a perpetual vigilance against the dangers to that liberty they died to preserve.

RONALD JUDGE
Lieut. R.C.N.V.R. (Ret.)

*Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, Que.*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## Coventry Welcomes Waifs of War from Holland

**It may be some time yet before these little evacuees from the battle-fronts of Holland can return to their homeland. Five hundred of them have been welcomed to homes in Coventry, which itself endured some of the worst horrors of war. Children like these two little girls above came from Hertogenbosch, and the boys from Eindhoven, towns which suffered extensive damage in the path of the Nazi retreat from Holland. Until their homes are rebuilt and they themselves have fully recuperated from hardships endured, they will remain in England. These two sets of twins travelled all the way with an officer of a Scottish regiment who accompanied them from Holland. The small Dutch boys (below), wearing an assortment of Allied service caps, provided their own entertainment with a song and harmonica during train journey to Coventry.**

**Upon arrival (below) they were cared for by the W.V.S. and some of their countrywomen, who escaped to Britain when Holland was first overrun. Until arrangements are completed for the children's reception in Coventry homes, they are being accommodated in a hostel, where they will be taught to speak elementary English. Here too, the Canadian and American Red Cross is fitting them out with new clothes. Many of them arrived wearing hardly any underclothing—some wore soldiers' caps, many sizes too large, others were without stockings. To help restore them to robust health, they get milk twice a day apart from mealtimes.**

# The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

power would involve no threat to the proper autonomous sovereignty of the provinces. This view is controverted by many provincial political leaders, chiefly those in the provinces which possess much more than the Canadian average of net incomes, surpluses and inheritances. But we suspect that the impossibility of getting much more taxation out of these sources after the Dominion is through with them is increasingly recognized — and little or nothing is now heard of the utterly unworkable suggestion that the Dominion should itself withdraw from the direct taxation field.

## Montreal Power

THE Montreal Power legislation of the Duplessis Government has been described as including the expropriation of an "outside" company, one whose office is in Ontario and whose charter was granted by the Dominion. This claim does not agitate us much, because the physical property owned by the company in question is in Quebec, and we have never been able to believe that a Quebec property could be withdrawn from its obligations to the Crown in the right of Quebec by the simple device of having it owned by a company located in Toronto or Montevideo or Monte Carlo.

We are much distressed by the method adopted by Mr. Duplessis for asserting the sovereignty of Quebec over this property, which is that of declaring the 1944 transfer of the property to the Ontario Company to be null and void, and the property to be still vested in the Montreal Power Company. If this is a device for bringing under Quebec sovereignty certain non-physical assets — contracts for example — which would otherwise be under the sovereignty of Ontario, we should gravely question its constitutionality. The transfer of assets of *that* character from one jurisdiction to another was apparently perfectly lawful when this transaction was entered into, and we are by no means sure that the province of Quebec possesses the power to render it unlawful even for the future; such an action would look like a very serious derogation from powers granted by the Dominion in the lawful exercise of its proper rights. If the province has no right to prohibit the transfer of such non-physical assets from Quebec to Ontario ownership it has equally no right to annul such a transfer after it has been made.

It is fortunate for Mr. Duplessis that his Government enjoys the reputation—how deservedly we do not know—of not being socialist. We can easily imagine the uproar that would arise from every professional defender of capitalism if Mr. Douglas of Saskatchewan were to pull such a ferocious rabbit as this out of the CCF hat. But Mr. Duplessis is himself a defender of capitalism when it suits him, so *his* actions are discussed only in the mild language of Supreme Court argument about constitutional powers.

### THE FUGITIVE

ALL over the world he ran, bruising his feet on the stones
Snaring his cloak in the thickets, stumbling lost through the darkness,
All through the night and the storm, to escape his relentless pursuer.

Hour after hour,
Day after day,
And the weeks wore into months;
And at last he sank down broken, too weary to battle longer.
Night and the storm,
Frenzied and forsaken,
Then it was that a hand fell on him, and a patient voice was speaking:

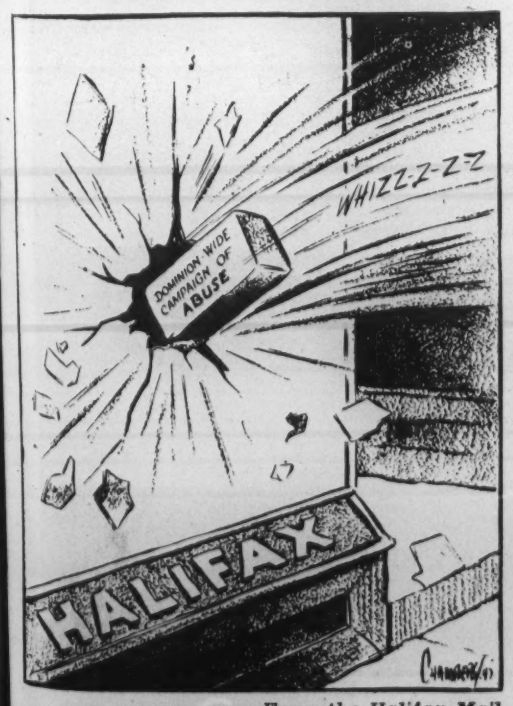
"As soon try to flee from the sunlight or outrun the rain,
As soon try to pattern the stars in a printed design,
Or argue the new moon to fulness!
Alone you began.
Alone you shall end.
Alone, alone, alone!

Bind up your bruised feet, and struggle no longer.
Say it over and over,
Alone, alone, alone!

Reach to it, touch it with unreluctant fingers,
The strange, wild, terrible fact of your own aloneness.
See how at last it fits into the palm of your hand!"

BLANCHE I. POWNALL

## More Vandalism




*From the Halifax Mail*

DRAWBACK OF BEING A SON OF HEAVEN —*Copyright in all countries.*

## Legion Decides Well

THAT was a cheering decision of the Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion last week which voted down a resolution asking that all Japanese, including Canadian-born, be barred from Ontario. The attack on the resolution was led by an Ojibway Indian delegate and supported by several representatives of the younger generation of service men.

Any resolution calling for the expulsion of Canadian citizens of a certain race from any single province is obviously equivalent to demanding their expulsion from Canada, since no province which bars them itself has a right to expect any other province to take them in. The principle involved in expelling citizens from the country in which their citizenship exists is so profoundly dangerous — being identical with that adopted by Nazi Germany in the case of German Jews — that it is no wonder that men who have been fighting Nazi principles all over the world have developed a pretty clear vision concerning it.

It would be too much to expect an equally early development of the same clear vision in British Columbia, which has had the doubly difficult experience of having had nearly all the Canadian Japanese within its borders and of being far more exposed to enemy action from Japan than any other part of Canada. Nevertheless we believe that even in British Columbia the dangers of a direct attack on the rights of a certain class of Canadian citizens will ultimately become apparent to the majority, and we deeply deplore certain campaign utterances of both Mr. Ian Mackenzie and Mr. John Bracken, as being calculated to keep alive an intolerant prejudice which men in positions of national leadership should not countenance.

The entirely different attitudes taken by Canada and the United States on the subject of their Japanese citizens compel one to wonder whether one of the two countries is insanely wrong or whether the Americans possess some secret for winning the loyalty of their Oriental citizens which Canadians lack. It is well known that the American army includes a large number of Japanese, but the general supposition is that they have been wholly employed in Europe. An article in last week's *Saturday Evening Post* reveals, however, that American Japanese have been given responsible tasks in Okinawa and have been found extremely useful owing to their knowledge of the language and local conditions. The United States, in other words, finds at least a portion of its Japanese population loyal, reliable and useful, and knows how to distinguish these from the others. Canada adopts the view that none of its Japanese population can be loyal, reliable or useful, and therefore makes no effort to distinguish among them.

## The Secret Files

WE HAVE the deepest respect for the secrecy of the "confidential" files of the Anti-sabotage branch of the Criminal Investigation section of the Ontario provincial police, provided that they are really confidential. If on the other hand they are, as Mr. Jolliffe has undertaken to prove before a Royal Commission, made available to people like Mr. Sanderson of Reliable Exterminators Ltd. for use in campaigning against C.C.F. candidates, our belief in their confidential character is very seriously undermined, and we do not feel disposed to censure Operator Rowe for thinking that if Mr. Sanderson could have them Mr. Jolliffe might as well have them too.

In other words, the Government cannot have it both ways. They can insist on the inviolable secrecy of their police files, if they themselves see to it that they are kept secret. If they themselves (and this does not necessarily mean the Prime Minister or even the Attorney General) allow these files to be used for campaign material by their friends, they cannot complain if they are also made available to their enemies.

If neither Mr. Sanderson nor anybody like him ever had access to the files or to information derived from them, then the Government case against Mr. Rowe is sound. But in the opposite event, the Government would be on terribly dangerous ground if it attempted to discipline Mr. Rowe; for in that event the only difference between him and Mr. Osborne-Dempster is that Mr. Osborne-Dempster violated secrecy on the orders or with the approval of his superiors, and Mr. Rowe violated secrecy without such orders or approval.

# The Passing Show

THE new agreement between the Montreal Tramways Co. and its employees is described by the *Gazette* as being "as binding as could possibly be expected." After three strikes in two years, all of them violating the old agreements, the Montreal streetcar riders will do well not to expect it to be too binding.

•

The San Francisco Conference has voted that meetings of the United Nations authority should ordinarily be open to the public, which sounds to us like a mean dodge for preventing Mr. Kennedy from getting scoops.

•

Some "Independent" candidates in Quebec have been demanding amnesty for all draft-dodgers. Hang it, why so modest? Let's give them a medal.

•

Discussing post-war developments of the Pacific islands, an Australian economist writes "Papuans can replace the sugar formerly obtained from the Dutch East Indies." Our preference for sugar remains undiminished.

•

Over 120,000 Canadians are said to be waiting for telephones. The rest are saying "Drat it, there's that phone again!" just as usual.

•

Some day somebody is going to get the peculiar idea that democracy consists in everybody being allowed to call his political opponent "liar" on the radio.

•

The report that Pierre Laval had committed suicide was later found too good to be true.

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An expert Washington economist estimates that the money cost of World War II for all belligerents was well over $800,000,000,000. And from the way the peace is shaping it looks as if some of them would like to return the goods and claim a refund.

•

### A Toast

I GIVE you, folks, the chorister, the bass (or tenor) chorister
Who warbles twice on Sunday and at least one night a week,
As earnest as a forester, a grim, canoeing forester
A-paddling in the wilderness, the north winds on his cheek.

Full humble is the chorister, oh, self-abased the chorister
What time the lofty organist ejaculates "You're flat!"
But proud, this admirable sir, and roused as with a silver spur
When the conductor says "Good work! I know now where we're at!"

And so, a health to choristers, the pretty girls or surpliced sirs
Who see no wrestling matches or other gladsome sights,
The self-forgetting choristers, whose carolling our being stirs,
Because they've other business on recurring Friday nights.

J. E. M.

•

Tokio has announced that to ensure the continued manufacture of the Banzai swords by which Japanese officers traditionally commit hara-kiri, more steel is to be diverted for the purpose. Several thousand G. I. Joes will be diverted, too, when they hear the news.

•

It has been disclosed that Louis B. Mayer, highest salaried man in the U.S., was paid last year nearly a quarter of a million dollars less than the previous year, receiving only $908,069. His employers must have overlooked the rise in the cost of living.

•

An Ottawa official has stated that synthetic automobile tires made in Canada are in every way on a par with those made of the natural product. Surely a roundabout way of telling you that it's still going to be tough to get either.

•

Those persons who are rather shocked by the bare vogues in beach wear will be relieved to learn than an all over make-up is now on the market, one bottle of which "will cover the figure from head to foot."

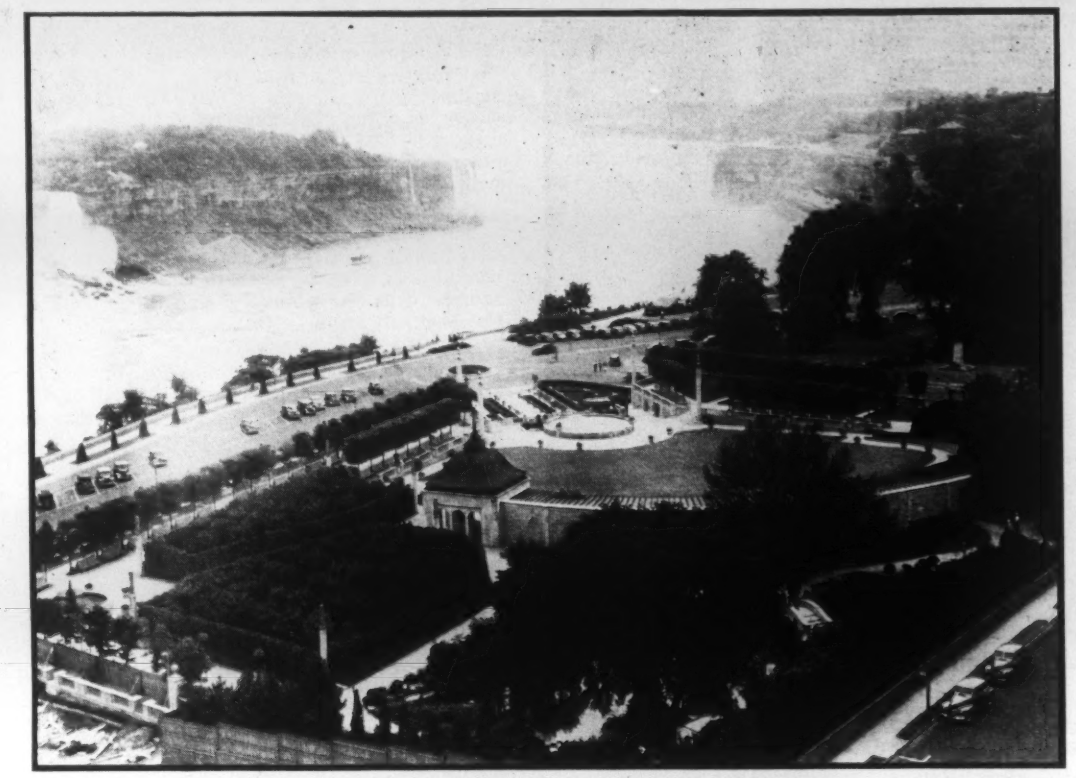
•

According to a Hollywood column: "It was the fourth marriage for Humphrey Bogart, age 44, and the first for his bride, Laureen Bacall, age 20." The best we can wish for both of them is that it will never happen again.

•

A piece of cheese, mailed to a soldier son in the Middle East by an Oshawa mother nearly four years ago, has now reached him in his home town after following him almost around the world. The neighbors are bearing up as well as can be expected.

# Niagara Enhanced by Exquisite Garden Setting



Bird's eye view of the Oakes Garden Theatre. It provides an 80-foot unobstructed view of the Falls.

EVERY year thousands of visitors, tourists and sightseers flock to Niagara Falls to see America's most popular scenic show. Certainly there's nothing anywhere on this continent that compares with that tremendous flow of water over the Niagara escarpment as an unfailing and well-nigh universal attraction. And visitors to the Canadian side show unbounded enthusiasm for the exquisite setting of parks and gardens which the Niagara Parks Commission has provided for their enjoyment.

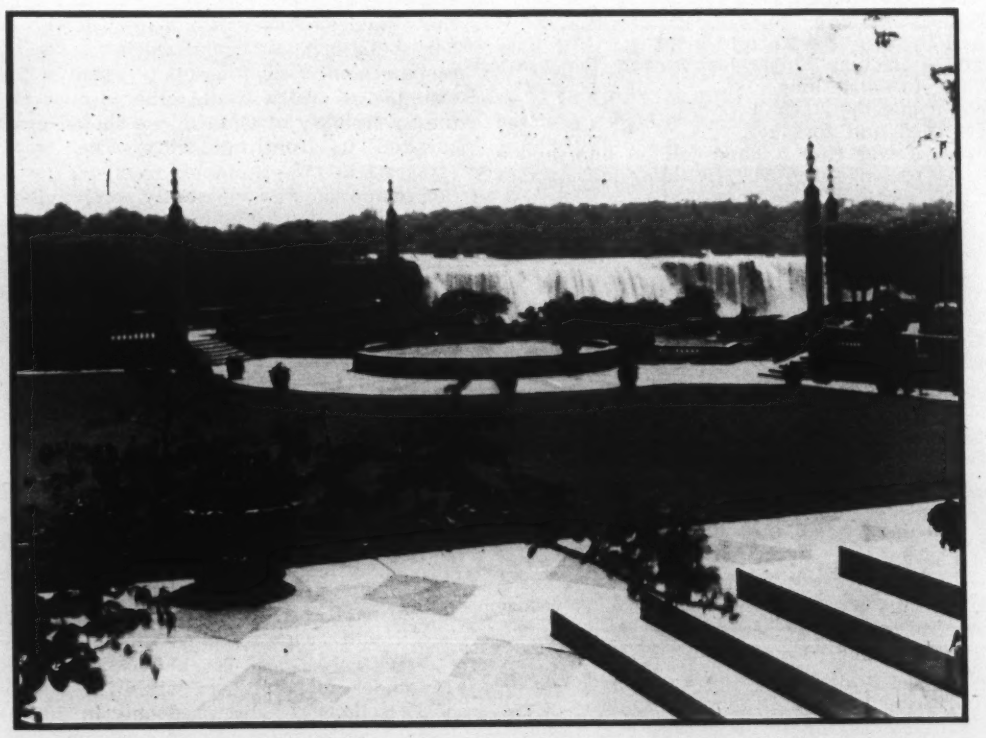
True, people did come to view the Falls when surroundings and facilities for visitors were much to be desired. But today, the Oakes Garden Theatre, the Rainbow Gardens at the Canadian entrance to the Rainbow Bridge and the entire development, undertaken just prior to 1937, presents such a delightful and altogether harmonious setting for this one of nature's grandest spectacles, they actually compete with the Falls for the attention of the visitor.

Box seats for visitors at Niagara are provided by the Oakes Garden Theatre, the beautifully designed outdoor theatre offering an unobstructed view of both the Canadian and American cataracts. Built at a cost of $300,000 by the Niagara Parks Commission on the former site of the Clifton Hotel which was donated by the late Sir Harry Oakes, the park was first opened to the public in 1937. It covers an area of approximately three and a half acres, between the Canadian entrance to the Suspension Bridge and the north entrance to the much older Victoria Park, and its frontage extends for 500 feet along the river road. In the nearly eight years since its construction, the flower beds, shrubs and trees, strategically planted to make use of every available inch and yet to take their place as structural as well as ornamental features, have fulfilled the promise of beauty anticipated by the garden's designer, H. B. Dunington-Grubb of Toronto.

From the lower level of the river road, visitors ascend by graceful stairways to two stone pavilions, joined by the graceful curve of the glass-covered pergola which forms the grand gallery of the theatre with its unobstructed 80-foot view of the Falls. From the pergola lawns slope away to the south-eastern gateway, where it converges with surrounding pathways. At this focal point, a circular stone bandstand has been erected, to provide facilities for band and choir concerts.

Altogether the entire project has been carried out in a manner which adds to the pleasure of the nearly two million Niagara visitors each year, as well as to Canada's prestige.

Part of southern entrance to terraces, where there are plenty of promenades for visitors.



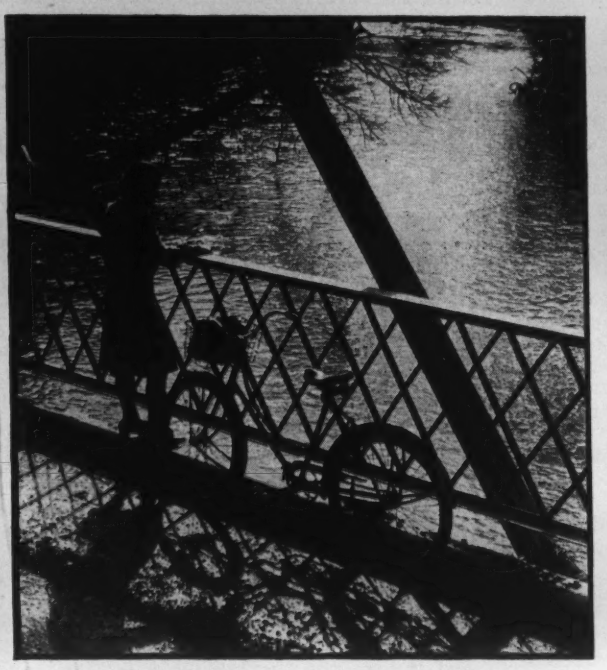
Smooth green lawns slope from a curving pergola to this circular stone bandstand.

Flowers and shrubbery flank this rock garden and pool in rear of the Oakes Garden Theatre.

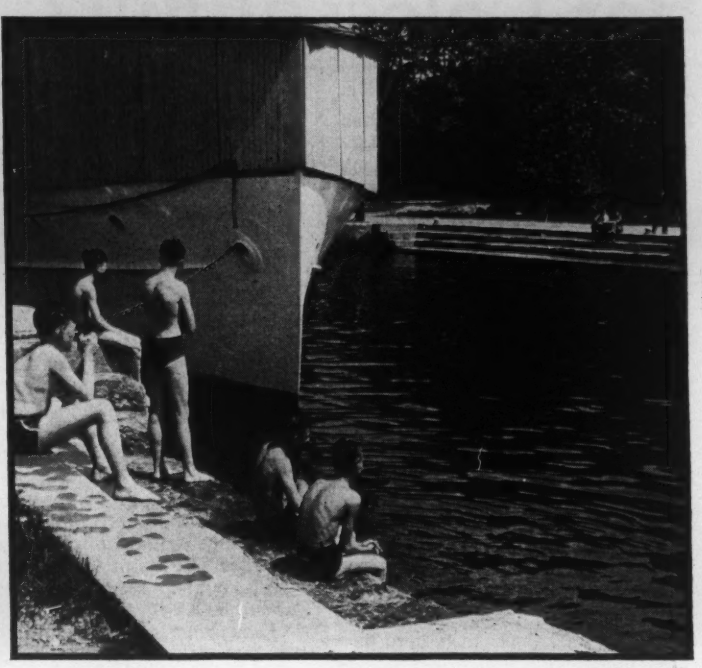
Nothing is lacking—here are fountains, tree-bordered walks, comfortable benches.

# Vacation Vistas Have Broadened With War's End

Gas rationing has relented enough to permit trips into the country. And side roads can unlock a secret store of beauty.



On a bike hike you can take time to "stand and stare" at loveliness that merits a longer look.



Summer means swimming to these lads. The canal is an improvement over the old swimming-hole, but the water's deep.

*By Lyn Harrington*

"SUMMER is i-cumen in" and war-weary nerves are going out. For the first time in years, many a service man will plan a vacation that is not a furlough. And what's it to be? Settling down in one spot, or travelling a bit on home territory?

This year gasoline rationing has relented somewhat, but still not enough for those long-planned cross-country jaunts. There will be gas enough to take you to the summer cottage of a weekend. Maybe even on a short tour, if your tires will hold out. But the holidays of war-time won many adherents, who will prefer to take the sun and wind in their faces, even when rationing is abandoned.

The long grey roads looping over the hills called to cyclists. Those who discovered this charm will not readily give up the bike hikes, until crowded off the highways by post-war traffic. Next to hiking it is the way in which the traveller grows most intimately familiar with the face of the countryside.

Canada's lakes and rushing streams lure the fishermen. Fighting muskellonge or gamey black bass await the fisherman's bait. In tumbling streams lurk the brook trout and the brown trout. Beyond the reach of weekenders, out of the way of motor roads, they've had a chance to multiply in the past few years. Those almost-inaccessible lakes may be reached by plane, by canoe, and sometimes only on foot.

For the ardent sailor, the racing sloop, the cabin cruiser or even a dinghy will supersede all other summer schemes. Scudding before the breeze, heeling over as a cat's-paw darkens the water, beating into a head wind — all are delight to the yachtsman.

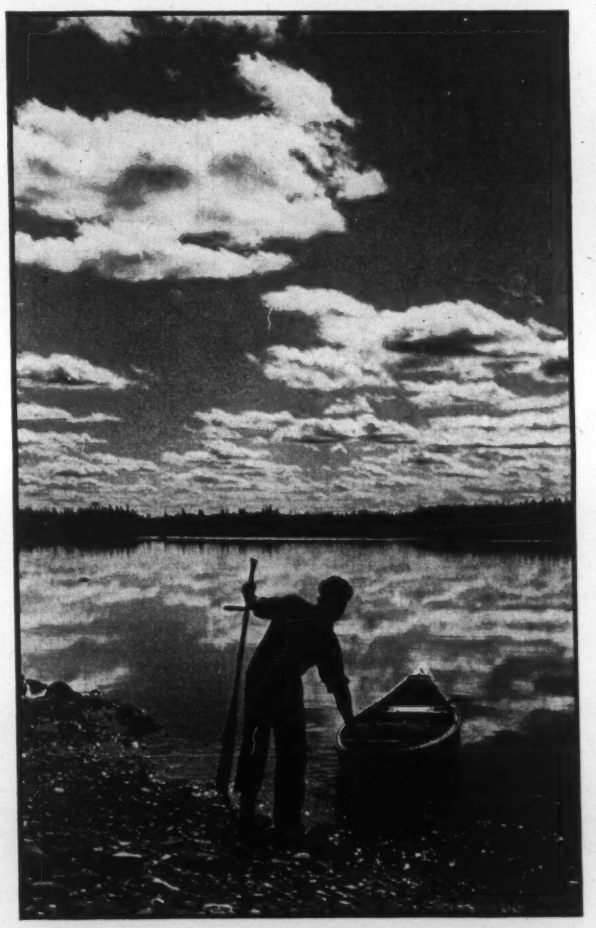
Farther still from the madding crowd goes the canoeist. He knows the thrill of shooting white water, of paddling quietly down the serpentine windings of northern rivers, where he can come upon a moose in the water, or see foxes at play along the sloping banks.

Summer is just another word for swimming to many. Any pond, canal or quarry filled with water calls to the small fry. Many of them spend whole days in their bathing-suits down at the old swimmin'-hole. Beaches with their attendant activities of games and social life, have more appeal to the young people.

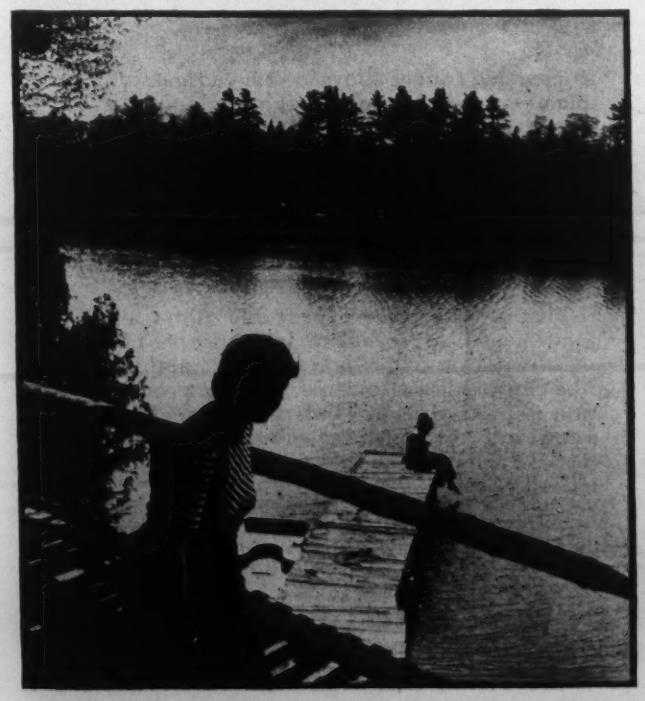
Many a service man will plan to don his old blue jeans and pitch hay this summer, and the girls will get into slacks to help pick fruit. Teachers, typists and students toiled to harvest the food crop. They will help again this summer. That work in the fields, hard though it is at times, pays dividends in robust health.

*Photos —R. W. Harrington*

The moods of wind and wave delight the ardent sailor. And dinghy racing ranks high with many.

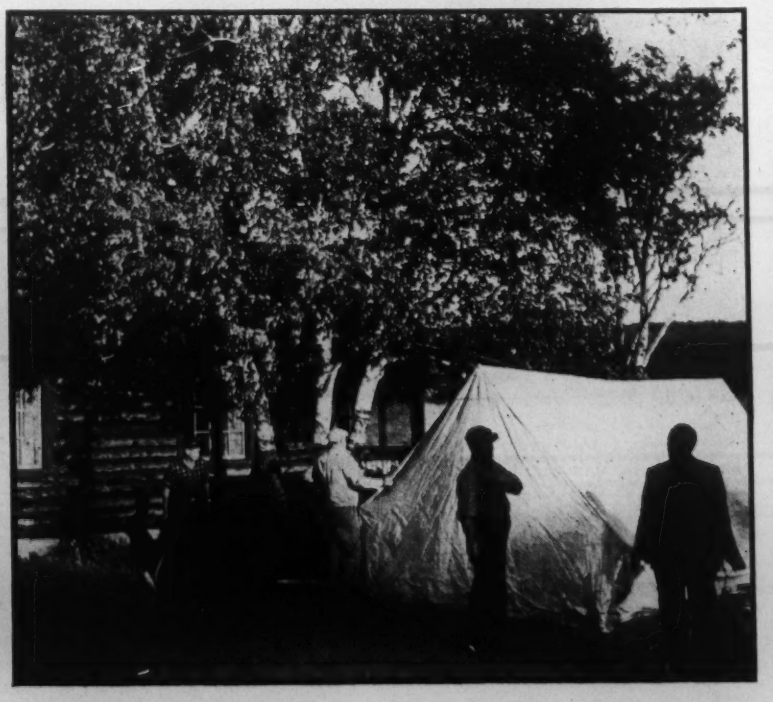


The canoeist knows the unfamiliar aspect of his country; cedar canoes can go almost anywhere.



Swimming or loafing in the out-of-doors builds health and vitality—heaps high a store of happy memories.

Picking fruit or pitching hay are still summer schemes for many of our young people this year.



At the cottage, where there's usually room for one more, the wise unexpected guest comes equipped with tent for camping.

# How Can Germany Pay Her Colossal Bill?

By K. C. THALER

**Germany's reparation bill after the last war was forty-five billion dollars. This time, according to Allied estimates, it will run between five and six hundred billion, $40,000 for each family in Germany.**

**And there is no answer yet to the problem of payment, complicated as it is by the threat which a flood of German goods or German workers hold for the economy of the Allied countries.**

SHORTLY, the representatives of Britain, America and the Soviet Union meeting in Moscow will draw up the war damage bill to be presented to conquered Germany.

Preliminary estimates indicate that should Germany have to repair all the damage she has done each one of the 65,000,000 Germans would have to be made personally responsible for nearly $10,000, and each family for some $40,000.

The Allied Governments have drawn up preliminary estimates of damage caused to their countries as the basis for the work at Moscow.

The first estimate came from the Russians. Towards the end of 1943 Professor Varga, assessed the material damage caused by the Germans up to that period as 200 billion gold roubles (120 billion dollars), not including the damage caused by air raids on Britain nor the Allies' shipping losses. Material damage together with looting, costs of occupation exacted by the Germans, shipping losses and damage caused by air raids would amount, in Varga's opinion, to 400 billion gold roubles (240 billion dollars).

Finally, there is the vast damage suffered by the civilians of occupied countries and those sent for forced labor. Altogether Varga estimated the Allies' reparation claims against Germany at about 800 to 1,000 billion gold roubles, roughly equivalent to about 600 billion dollars.

Eighteen days of German blitzkrieg against Belgium in May 1940 caused damage to buildings, furniture, plant and livestock amounting to some $40,000,000. The damage caused in the blitz on Holland in May 1940 is believed to exceed this figure considerably.

To this must be added the damage caused to Denmark, Norway and France, also Poland and Russia, Greece and Yugoslavia.

## Cost France 16 Billions

The former French Minister of Finance, J. Leperq, announced that four years of occupation by the Germans cost France over 16 billion dollars.

The flooding of Holland has ruined beyond repair some 40 per cent of the Dutch cultivated soil, and fighting last year has also added to the damage in France, particularly in its northern parts.

A preliminary bill assessing the loot by the Germans in its various kinds (loot of treasures, of gold, exaction of occupation cost, "export" of goods to Germany) arrives at a total figure of some 100 thousand million dollars. The loot of patents and the use of industries in occupied countries for German purposes is not included in this bill.

Estimates by the American Tax Institute indicate that up to the middle of last year the Allies had spent 300 billion dollars on the war, with Russia heading the bill with some 110 billions. These figures exclude expenditures on the war against Japan.

## Cost of Lives

Professor Atwood H. Townsend, of New York, introduces yet another item into this bill, namely the value of lives lost. He arrives at the conclusion that some 16,000,000 human beings have been methodically killed, and assesses the average value of a human life as $6,000. Thus he arrives at a total figure of some 100 billion dollars, representing the value of the dead, with the Soviet Union leading with a figure of some fifty billions.

Altogether, American estimates arrive at a figure totalling 500 billion dollars, of which 230 billion is applicable to the Soviet Union, which has suffered most.

Britain's material damage includes far more than a million houses destroyed, valued at four billion dollars if each house including furniture is assessed at only some $3,800.

The damage done to factories, warehouses, hospitals, public buildings may amount to six billion dollars. American estimates put the value of British merchant ships and cargoes at over two billion dollars.

To understand the magnitude of this reparations problem it may be recalled that after the last world war the total German liability assessed was only 45 billion dollars. This amount was to have been paid over a period of 44 years. Germany never paid it, except for some 3½ billions.

These figures pale before those which are coming up now before the Reparations Commission.

It is believed that to some extent it will be possible to de-loot Germany. During the German occupation underground movements have carefully followed up German activities and have drawn up lists of stolen objects and of the places they have been taken to. Meanwhile, many of them have been transferred again within Germany and many have been destroyed by bombing and shelling. There is, however, hope that a good deal may be restored to their former owners since many art treasures had been taken to safety and were hidden in shelters and mines, and recently we have been finding quite a few of them.

And the discovery of the gold of the German Reichsbank in a salt mine may help to cover part of the gold looted from the various European countries.

## Reparation?

As for reparation proper, the Russians, through Professor Varga, have mentioned several methods:

Transfer of certain German industries, notably machine tools;

Deliveries in kind;

And transfer of German labor to be employed in the rebuilding of devastated areas.

Soviet Russia is not afraid of competition from goods received by way of reparation in view of her vast post-war requirements.

Poland's claim is also expected to be fairly considerable in view of the extensive destruction of her cities and the damage to her industries.

The destruction wrought on German industries may, however, make it difficult to transfer machinery on any large scale and also, at least for some time, to transfer goods produced by German industry to Allied countries.

The approach to this question is different from the Russian, as far as Britain and America are concerned. Here the problem of competition cannot be ruled out altogether. Prime Minister Churchill admitted in Britain some time ago his awareness that after the last war reparations resulted in serious unemployment—in the shipbuilding and engineering industries particularly. He assured the House of Commons that he bore fully in mind the suggestion that there would be no reparations taken such as those we had after the last war.

German labor will have to play its part in repairing the damage, as is now generally accepted. The Germans themselves have set an example by employing some 12 million foreign workers in the past few years. Reports that Stalin intended to employ two million German workers in Russia recruited by a permanent flow of young workers have been denied.

It is, however, understood that the reparation program will provide for German technicians and workers "to lend a hand" in removing some of the worst damage caused by their nation. France is understood to be asking for nearly a million workers as one way of "reparation in kind" agreed upon in Yalta. The French Minister of Finance has declared that the work of two million men will be required for four years to repair the damage.

The Poles may ask for 250,000 German workers for the rebuilding of Warsaw alone.

Britain's general attitude towards the employment of German workers, though prisoners are to work on housing, has not been officially declared yet. The requirements and necessities of her labor market will have to be given primary consideration.

Altogether the Reparation Commission in Moscow is facing a tough job.

There is complete agreement on the necessity for reparations, though the best methods have to be worked out. The main problem of course, will be to reconcile the idea of securing a square deal for our own people in a peacetime economy with that of stern retribution from defeated Germany.

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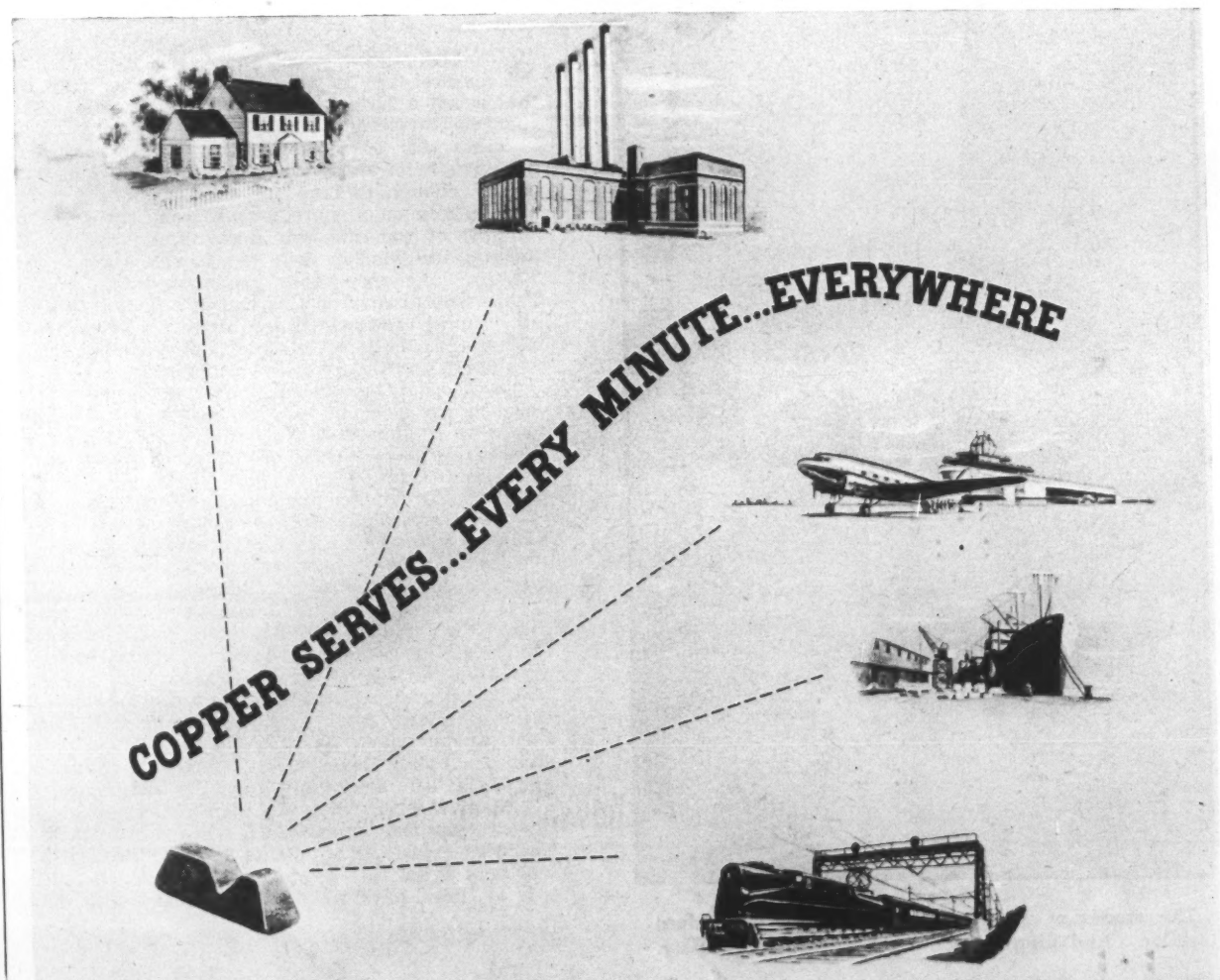


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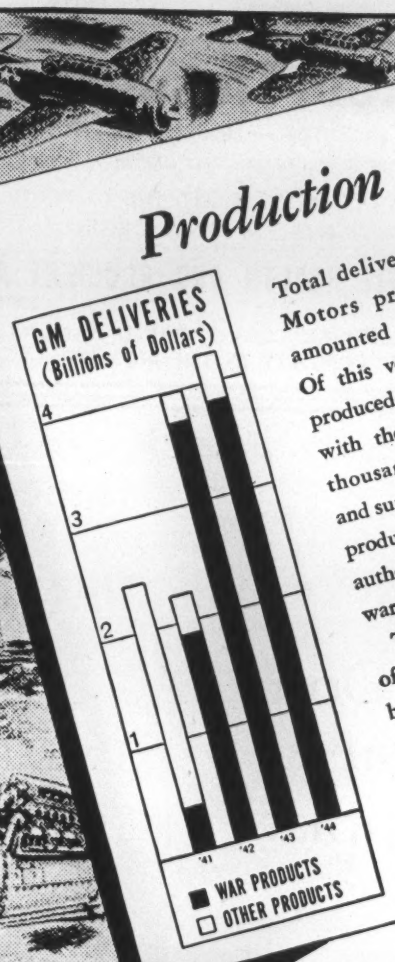
# GENERAL MOTORS REPORTS TO THE NATION

## on its 1944 Production, Employment and Earnings in Canada and the United States

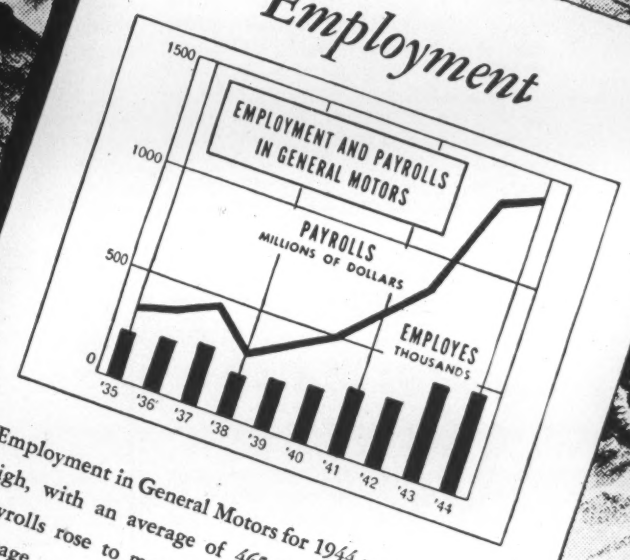
### Production




Total deliveries of General Motors products in 1944 amounted to $4,300,000,000. Of this volume of materials produced by General Motors with the assistance of many thousands of subcontractors and suppliers, 90.2% were war products and the remainder authorized as essential to the war economy.

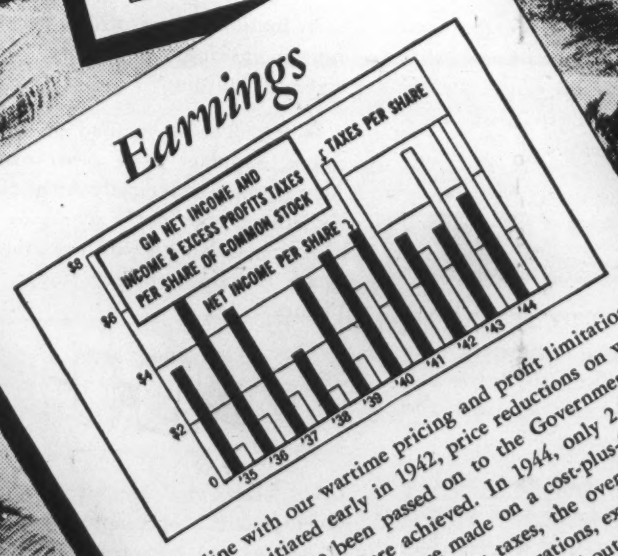
The actual *physical volume* of war products was increased by some 15% over the preceding year. The high *quality* of GM war production has been tested in combat on all fronts.

### Employment




Employment in General Motors for 1944 reached a new high, with an average of 465,617 people employed. Payrolls rose to more than $1,380,000,000! In 1943, average employment was 448,848; payrolls totalled $1,322,000,000.

### Earnings




In line with our wartime pricing and profit limitation policy initiated early in 1942, price reductions on war products have been passed on to the Government as cost reductions were achieved. In 1944, only 2.8% of GM war deliveries were made on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. Before providing for taxes, the over-all profit margin from manufacturing operations, expressed as a percentage of sales, was limited to about one-half that of 1941, the last prewar year. As a result, net income available to stockholders was $170,995,865. Net income per share of common stock was $3.68. Dividends per share were $3. Income taxes and excess profits taxes amounted to $264,413,156.

Out of every 100 GM employees 95 were enrolled in 1944 in the GM War Bond Payroll Savings Plan. 1944 War Bond purchases through the corporation had a maturity value of $229 million. GM folks are *producing* for victory, and *investing* for victory.

### GM as a Wartime Producer

The value of GM war production deliveries to the end of 1944 was 10 billion dollars. GM has produced more than 3,600 different war products – ranging from huge tanks to tiny ball bearings. Output from the beginning of the defence program to the end of 1944 included:

*More than* – 140,000,000 shells and shell casings;
– 180,000 cannon;
– 1,025,000 .30-cal. and .50-cal. machine guns;
– 2,400,000 carbines;
– 180,000 airplane engines;
– 9,000 complete bomber and fighter planes;
– 245,000 gyroscopes;
– 37,500 tanks, tank destroyers and armored cars;
– 1,040,000 trucks, including amphibious "Ducks";
– 3,200,000 electric motors of all sizes;
– 23,750,000 fuzes;
– 300,000,000 ball and roller bearings; besides gun carriages, naval gun mounts, gun sights, torpedo mechanisms and other weapons.

Its cooperation with thousands of subcontractors and suppliers continued to be a vital part of General Motors' war effort during 1944. Postwar plans are being made to renew peacetime relationships with thousands of suppliers and subcontractors with whom GM did business prewar. In a great many instances these concerns are among those cooperating with GM in its war production program.

Of the 104,000 GM men and women who have entered the armed forces, more than 9,000 have already come back to GM. In addition, 16,000 veterans of this war not previously employed by General Motors have been hired.

Almost 116,000 written suggestions were received by GM Divisions in 1944 under the GM plan of encouraging suggestions for facilitating production and improving working conditions. Awards of $1,138,656 in Bonds and Stamps were paid to employees for 28,393 suggestions in 1944.

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## THE OTTAWA LETTER

# Election Moral: National Party Must Look to French-Canada

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE return to power of the Liberal Government with what appears sufficient elbow-room for bold decisive measures must be rated as a notable achievement in view of the accumulated irritations of the war and the low ebb to which Party fortunes had sunk last November.

The Liberals come back to power with considerably less than one-half of the total vote cast in the Dominion. This is one of the by-products of our system of voting in multi-party contests, and it plays no party favorites, George Drew having been the beneficiary of exactly such a discrepancy the week before. Whatever the distribution of the popular vote, the thing that matters to the people of Canada for the next four or five years is that a party of truly national character, drawn from both main ethnic groups and all economic regions, will assume power and take responsibility for a program the outlines of which for the most part have already been foreshadowed.

The Liberal victory will not be taken amiss by the business and commercial world, here or elsewhere. Mackenzie King's return is a virtual guarantee of a policy of neighborly good will, of international cooperation, the removal of vexatious and restrictive trade barriers, a moderate policy of social insurance, price ceilings, floors for agricultural prices and other measures aimed at a fair distribution of the national income.

Also, while the Dominion Government must then meet party opponents like Messrs. Duplessis and Drew, it guarantees a sincere attempt to hold a successful Dominion-Provincial conference in the early future.

Monday's vote of confidence must have come as a gratifying climax in Mackenzie King's long career. Few of the younger generation realize how long he has been a force in Canadian public life. When he came to Ottawa in 1900, it was from a home and a training exceptionally fitted to produce a national figure. From both sides of the house he had inherited literary and political gifts. His paternal grandfather was a writer of books on gunnery—of all things. His maternal grandfather was an editor; so was his father. Moreover, both of them had been active in politics. His own schooling combined arts, law, and political science; and he had blended the practical study of modern society with the theoretical. He came to Ottawa in 1900 already a brilliant research scholar in political science, holder of fellowships at Chicago and Harvard, and with a bright career as lecturer and writer obviously open for him if he chose that path. He was only 26 when he became Deputy Minister of Labor and editor of the *Labor Gazette*. We made quite a fuss the other day when two young men of 35 and 38 (Dr. Davidson and Max Mackenzie) became Deputy Ministers, as though it was something quite novel which had suddenly occurred to the Prime Minister. Mackenzie King was only 34 when he became Minister of Labor in the Laurier Cabinet. Sir Wilfrid is quoted in April 1909 as having said:

"Mackenzie King is doing excellent work and I believe that he has quite a political future before him." Laurier wasn't far out, at that.

John Bracken can look back on Monday's results with at least a modicum of satisfaction. He now has the chance to join an enhanced C.C.F. to give the House its first really competent opposition since 1935. He took over the leadership of the Party when its fortunes were at low ebb. The Conservative party has had some bad luck as well as bad management in the past 30 years. If it had not so thoroughly alienated the French-Canadian vote during the last war, its leader Arthur Meighen would have taken office solidly in the autumn of 1925. The 116 seats which it obtained then were just tantalizingly short of victory:

"Oh, the little more, and how much it is and the little less, and what worlds away". If the Conservatives had held office from 1925 on, and had been replaced by the Liberals in 1930, then the woes of the depression would have fallen upon the luckless head of Mackenzie King instead of R. B. Bennett, and it would have been the Conservatives who would have come triumphantly back to office in 1935. They might well have been in power ever since. Is it fanciful to trace such momentous consequences in those hard patriotic decisions which Borden and Meighen felt forced to make in 1917, added to some very stupid coercive and unimaginative tactics in the handling of the Quebec conscription issue?

Anyway, that's all water under the bridge. The moral for all Canadian political parties is that with 30% of the population of Canada French-Canadian, and with the next redistribution certain to reduce the number of seats while Quebec's 65 remain untouched, any political party with national aspirations must draw some of its strength from French-Canada. It simply will not do to form exclusively Anglo-Saxon parties. The only time a party ever achieved power without some help from Quebec was in 1917, and nobody will pretend that the years 1917-20 contributed much to Canadian unity.

Should by some fluke all the Quebec members again sit on the opposition benches and the country be governed by an executive exclusively drawn from the rest of the country, further fuel will be poured on the flames of sectional strife. This country started out as a partnership and it is too late now to build it on different lines unless we are prepared to consider a divorce. As a partnership we may not go quite the same direction nor at the same speed as some earnest Canadians of other areas and origins would like, but at least we shall move together as a nation, not apart as a confederacy.

The C.C.F. made some progress, even if it failed notably to break into the solid allegiance which the two older parties obtained in eastern Canada. Its birth at Calgary in 1932 followed some experiments at Ottawa with what Mr. Woodsworth called the "Cooperating Groups", which in the main consisted in those elements of the old Progressive Party which had not been absorbed into the Liberal Party. And among these "non-absorbables" there was really quite an element of advanced English Liberalism. Men like Garland and Adshead, Heaps and Spencer and even to a lesser extent Coote, Irvine and Woodsworth himself, were Liberal in basic philosophy. What they could not swallow was the fiscal Toryism and the callous "laissez-faire" individualism which were too large an element in the Liberal Party of that day.

### C.C.F. Forced Liberals

The C.C.F., like the Progressive Party of 1921, was partly an agrarian Prairie protest against the central-Canadian high tariff fiscal and monetary policies of both the old parties and partly a warning to the Liberals that in the field of social legislation and humanitarian collectivism, they were failing to meet the gigantic challenge of the depression. But when the C.C.F. moved eastward and allied itself with trade union industrialism, it watered down and altered its fiscal approach and also picked up some anti-Liberal influences. Moreover when the Liberals did wake up and see what the lessons of the depression meant in terms of social insurance and humanitarian division of the national income, they began to cut the ground heavily away from the C.C.F.

The C.C.F. leadership drew some consolidation from the showing the C.C.F. made on the prairies, but its lamentable failure east of the Great Lakes shows what a long way it has yet to go to become more than a regional group.

Social Credit remains a purely local phenomenon, despite heroic efforts to widen its appeal. It entered the federal field in 1935 on the heels of an emotional triumph over the electors of Alberta, and with the momentum it had carried over from the provincial campaign succeeded in winning 15 of the 17 Alberta seats and washing over the Saskatchewan border (into territory served by the Prophetic Bible Institute radio) to the extent of two more seats. In 1940 its representation fell to 10 seats, all in Alberta. Now it has improved its support slightly, but even so elected only a small percentage of the candidates it ran.

The Bloc Populaire was something like the grin on the Cheshire cat. It persisted for a short while after the cat had gone, but now, to the great relief of practically everybody, the grin has just about disappeared also. Quebec did a good day's work on Monday.

It is difficult to work up much sympathy for the fate of the Labor-Progressive Party.


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PLAIN TALK ABOUT PLASTICS

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### FACTS
### Tell the Whole Story

- Hospital founded 1875 – six beds.
- College Street Hospital built 1889, with 190 beds. Extended later.
- Present capacity, City hospital, 320 beds, 300 in public wards.
- Constant waiting list, 200 patients.
- Hundreds of Thousands of Ontario children treated since foundation.
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## THE LIGHTER SIDE

# It Seems You Can't Go Against Nature, Or Even Human Nature

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THERE are three hundred voters' names on each list with telephone numbers opposite," Mrs. Purvis the head of the Better Civics League had said, "all that is necessary is to telephone each voter and remind her that the Federal election is on Monday."

It was the duty of responsible citizens, Mrs. Purvis pointed out, not only to vote but to make sure that those less responsible voted too. Mrs. Amos had taken her list along with the rest, but somehow she had allowed the greater part of the week to slip by without using it. Didn't the privilege of the vote, she half-wondered, include the privilege of using it, or not using it, as you saw fit? Democracy she felt was very confusing.

Now on Friday afternoon however, she sat down resolutely at the telephone and dialled the first number on the list. The telephone rang for a long time unanswered and Mrs. Amos hung up at last and after a short struggle with her conscience crossed the name off the list. She dialled the second number, which clicked the busy signal. She was just attacking the third when she noticed Jasper the cat padding quietly downstairs.

Martie's tadpoles! thought Mrs. Amos. Martie had brought them home yesterday from the picnic and Mrs. Amos had promised faithfully not to allow Jasper upstairs. She hurried up to Martie's room and found the glass bowl on the window-sill undisturbed. Only, she thought as she peered into the murky aquarium depths, the tadpoles were already beginning to look a little listless. When Martie had brought them in Mrs. Amos had been very enthusiastic and encouraging. The tadpoles would get bigger and bigger, she had said and after a while their tails would drop off and they would turn into real toads. She had even urged them to bring in dirt and roots from the garden to reproduce the congenial conditions of puddle water. Martie and Tinka had responded to this idea with delight and now Mrs. Amos noticed that most of the dirt was on the window sill and floor.

They brought everything into the house—tadpoles, beetles, milkweed, rabbits, mice, cocoons. But that was their privilege, Mrs. Amos reflected as she swept up the mess. For if you shut children up in cities, they had the right to such odds and ends of nature as they could collect and enjoy. Only it never seemed to work out right. The tadpoles always perished, the rabbits vanished after gnawing the raffia off the porch furniture, the cocoons shrivelled and came to nothing, the mice escaped or were eaten by the cat. Only the cats flourished and proliferated. But cats were city creatures.

AFTER a while she went back to the telephone. She had just completed the fourth call (no answer) when Marta and Tinka burst in. "We've found a robin," they cried, "look at the darling baby robin!"

"Oh lord!" Mrs. Amos sighed. Baby robins were the worst of all.

"Feel, you can feel its heart beating," Tinka said.

It was very young, with hardly more than a flush of rose under its speckled breast feathers. Mrs. Amos could feel under her fingers the quick tiny beating of its heart. But she turned back resolutely to the telephone. "You'll find a shoe-box in my cupboard," she said, "be sure to cut a little hole in the top so it can breathe."

She went back to her dialling and presently actually did get a potential voter on the line. The voice was feminine, flat and edged with hostility. "I don't need anybody to tell me how to vote," she said.

Tinka had come down and was sitting on the hall seat watching her. "I want a shovel," she said in a loud whisper.

"Naturally I'm not trying to influence your vote," Mrs. Amos said in her most winning voice—

"I want a shovel," Tinka said in a louder whisper, "to dig for worms."

Having accomplished nothing Mrs. Amos put back the receiver. "The shovel's in the tool-house," she said, "you can get it yourself."

"Your voice sounded funny on the telephone," Tinka said, "it sounded stuck-up. Who were you phoning?"

"I was trying to get people out to vote on Monday," Mrs. Amos said, a little flushed.

"Won't they vote unless you tell them to?" Tinka asked.

"Probably not, some of them," Mrs. Amos said.

"And will they if you do?" Tinka asked.

"I don't know," Mrs. Amos said. "Come on I'll help get the shovel."

"Now I've got the worms you can feed the robin yourselves," she said twenty minutes later, "And leave me alone. I have to telephone."

BUT a few minutes later she heard their excited voices upstairs. "It's my turn now Martie. You don't do it right. You've got to hold it in your mouth like the mother robin."

Mrs. Amos hurried upstairs. "Here, give me that worm " she said. She dangled the worm over the baby robin and to her astonishment and delight the great beak opened wide. She dropped the worm in neatly and it vanished in an instant. "This is fun," Mrs. Amos said, "Here, give me another worm."

"It's my turn now," Martie said. In no time at all all the worms had disappeared. "Come on, let's get some more," Mrs. Amos said.

But what on earth would she say if Mrs. Purvis asked her about the list, she wondered. "I'm sorry, but I was so busy with worms and tadpoles and things I didn't have a minute." Mrs. Purvis would never have allowed herself to be diverted by such trivialities, she knew. She would have worked at that list like a mother robin working for worms, her head cocked for the faintest underground movement of a vote. Oh well, I'll really start to work after dinner and make up, Mrs. Amos thought.

At eight o'clock just as she was twisting the dial for the tenth time there came a shriek from upstairs. "The baby robin's gone! We can't find it anywhere."

Mrs. Amos hurried upstairs once more. They searched under beds and dressers and even behind the pillows but there was no sign of the robin. "Maybe it's on the verandah roof," Martie said opening the window. "How could it get on the verandah with the window shut dope?" Tinka asked.

There was a sudden flutter from behind the curtain and the baby robin flapping drunkenly, veered out of the window. They watched its falling flight till it reached the garden fence; but by the time they reached the garden it had vanished. They searched through the grass and among the darkening shrubs but there was no sign of it anywhere.

"And I wanted it for my pet robin," Tinka said tremulously. "I wanted to feed it and bring it up myself. Do you think its mother will save it?"

Mrs. Amos sighed. City robins she knew were the most hysterical and irresponsible of all God's creatures. "Of course its mother will save it," she said.

A LITTLE later Martie stood in her pajamas staring into the tadpole bowl. "Do you think they're any bigger than yesterday?" she asked "they don't seem to look very well."

"They're just sleepy," Mrs. Amos said quickly, "Come on darling it's time for everybody to be asleep."

She turned off the light and went down to the living-room, gathering up the list from the telephone table on the way. "The baby robin got away," she said.

Mr. Amos made sympathetic sounds. "How're the tadpoles?" he asked.

"Low," Mrs. Amos said dispiritedly, and added after a moment, "It isn't fair to bring children up in cities. We ought to move to the country."

They seemed to collect plenty of wild life even in the city, Mr. Amos pointed out. But Mrs. Amos shook her head. "It doesn't work out right," she said, "Did I tell you about what Martie said about Miss Edwards in Grade II? She said she was always yelling and when I asked her what she yelled about, she said she was always yelling about Nature."

Mr. Amos laughed at that but Mrs. Amos remained serious. "It just doesn't seem to work out right," she repeated. They tried, all the responsible citizens tried, to equate their ideals to reality, but somewhere along the line nerves or impatience or sheer apathy betrayed them and the sum never added up right. She picked up Mrs. Purvis's list and slowly tore it into strips. "What's that?" Mr. Amos asked.

"Oh just a list of people I was supposed to call up about the voting," Mrs. Amos said, "It's too late to do anything about it now."

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# Correspondents in Eire Couldn't Say "Boo"

By JAMES KENNY

**Many strange things were suppressed by the war censorship in Eire. News that Ginger Rogers had become engaged to an American marine was taboo for Eireann newspapers.**

**Correspondents couldn't write about a German parachutist who was at large in the country even though his photograph was displayed outside every civic guard station.**

*Dublin.*

NOW, because for the first time in five and a half years I am uncensored in Eire, I am able to tell how Dublin divided into two camps which clashed in the streets when the victory news came.

Some people put on victory red, white and blue rosettes; others wore Free State colors.

When the clashes began, the police made baton charges. Dozens of people were arrested, and dozens of others were taken to hospital.

When Trinity College students hoisted the Union Jack there were violent scenes. A mob of I.R.A. sympathizers smashed windows of the offices of the United Kingdom representative, Sir John Maffey, and of the United States Consul-General.

Afterwards Mr. de Valera's secretary called on Sir John and on the American Consul-General to apologize. He said it was the work of a disorderly crowd.

Eire's newspapers were recently uncensored for the first time in five and a half years.

Readers of the Irish Times saw for the first time pictures of air raid damage near St. Paul's Cathedral. They also read on the front page a list of Irish V.C.'s and learned that the Eireann citizens serving in H.M. Forces had won 314 decorations for bravery.

They found references to "the King" simply, instead of "King George VI."

Audiences here will now be able to see news reels, the first for nearly five years, and war films will also be permitted.

Many news items were banned for reasons which apparently bore no relation to Mr. de Valera's desire to preserve neutrality. Here are two of the many trivial items which the censorship suppressed:

*The report that Ginger Rogers had become engaged to an American marine.*

*That the Queen, motoring in London, had stopped her car to give a lift to an American G.I.*

The Eireann papers were obliged all through the war to give the German High Command communiqués equal prominence with those of the Allies. They had to refer to Hitler always as Herr Hitler.

When a leader writer of one Dublin newspaper nearly lost his life in a naval engagement in the Pacific, the paper could not publish the fact. It had to content itself with informing its readers and his own friends that Mr. X had recovered from the effects of his recent "boating accident".

The Irish *Times* explains how it was singled out for particular attention by the censorship because, for years before the war, "We had made no secret of our hatred and contempt for the foul growth of Fascism and National Socialism.

## Working in Humiliation

"Throughout those horrifying years the Irish *Times* was forbidden to express or even to hint at its convictions. We have been living and working in conditions of unspeakable humiliation."

Shoals of letters kept pouring into the office accusing the paper of pro-Axis leanings. "The writers had no conception of the way in which our mouths were muzzled."

The article concludes: "Now thank God the censorship is gone. This is a proud day not only for newspapers but for the Irish nation."

Eire will not get used to the new freedom for a few days. I can speak from immediate experience.

It seems fantastic that I can now write so many things which could not be written or said for publication two days ago. For instance I can refer to Hitler without the preface "Herr". I can now write or say that Hempel, the ex-German Minister, lives in a house with the name "Gortleitragh" near Dun Laoghaire.

Irish parents whose sons were killed fighting for the Allies will now be able to insert obituary notices stating where and how their boys fell. And they will be able to complete the line from scripture: "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friend." Up to now they could not have hoped to get away with more than the first half of the quotation.

Up to now no details of Belsen, Buchenwald, or the other horror camps have been allowed to appear in any of the Eireann newspapers.

Here are some of the stories of the censorship's "kills":

1. Mr. de Valera's banning of a documentary film, "A Day in the Life of Soviet Russia," on the eve of its showing in Dublin. The ban, obviously inspired by last-minute representation from the German Minister, came after the film censor had passed the film and told reporters it contained no propaganda and that the photography was superb.

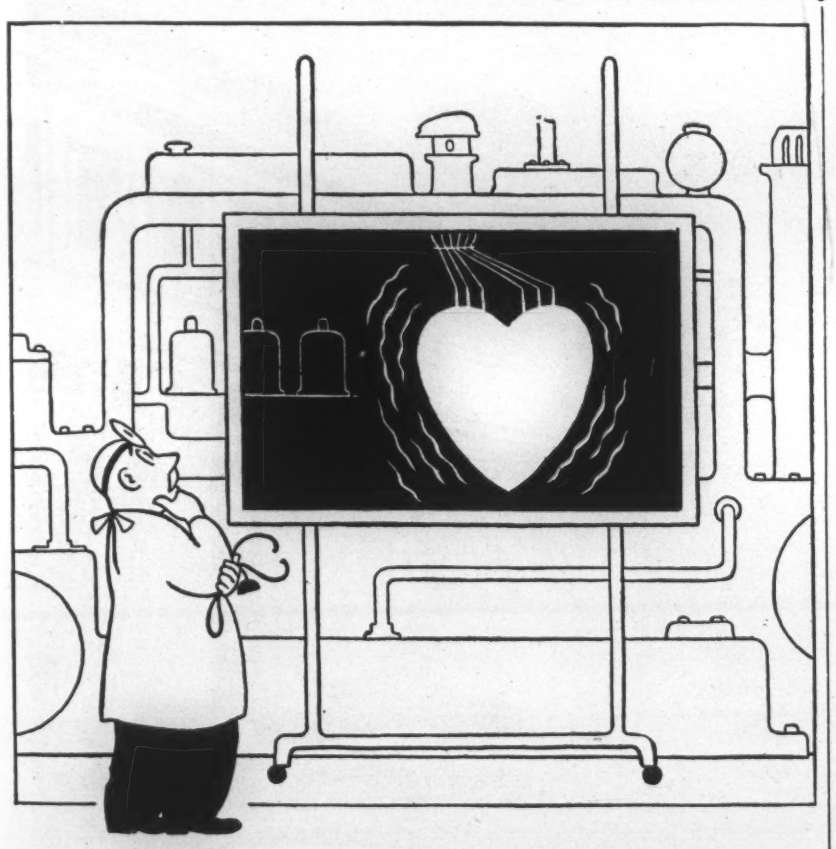
2. *Streng verboten* (strictly forbidden) was any story about escaped internees and parachutist Hans Marschner. During the month he was at liberty no newspaper or newspaper correspondent in Eire dared speculate on his whereabouts, discuss or refer to the police efforts to find him or publish his photograph or even the facsimile with the accompanying offer of reward for his capture displayed outside every civic guard station of Eire.

3. Any mention or description of the scenes following the landing of the 154 survivors of the Bay of Biscay battle.

4. The secret trial and sentence by a military court of an Eireann marine for communicating or attempting to communicate information to the German Legation.

5. Practically any speeches or comment critical of Eire's neutrality or hostile to the Axis.

6. The recent scuttling of a German U boat by its crew off the Cork coast and the landing of the crew of 47 from their dinghies and their subsequent internment at the Curragh.

"... Hur-rumph, definitely a heart flutter here!"

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## THE WORLD TODAY

# Must We Kill 4,000,000 Japs to Finish Pacific War?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE main question concerning the Pacific War emerging from the bitter two-and-a-half-month campaign on Okinawa, which followed on similar campaigns of annihilation on Saipan, Leyte and Iwo Jima is: do we really have to kill virtually all of the 4,000,000 soldiers in the Japanese Army to gain the unconditional surrender of this fanatical enemy?

The Japanese Navy, third most powerful in the world in 1942, and probably very close in strength to the British Navy at that time, has been virtually eliminated as an effective fighting force. This was done in the three main battles of Midway; the Philippine Sea (at the time of the Saipan landing), which saw an even greater execution of Jap carriers and naval aviation than Midway; and the battle of Leyte last fall, in which about half of Japan's remaining battleships were sunk.

The last big new battleship *Yamato*, was dispatched in a suicide effort off Okinawa a few weeks ago. The result of this weakening of Jap naval protection is clearly shown in the way American carrier forces now cruise for days off the home islands; and in our daring new landing far down in the South China Sea, at the former British naval station of Labuan Island, only 800 miles from Singapore.

The execution of the Jap Air Force has been very heavy too in the past year—that is, through the Saipan, Philippines and Okinawa operations. The destruction during this period must run very close to an average of a thousand planes a month. It reached that figure for several months last fall, and during two and a half months at Okinawa has passed a total of four thousand.

The fact that nearly half of these were *Kamikaze* or "Divine Wind" suicide planes means a very heavy loss of pilots, though with many of the air battles taking place over vast reaches of water, the general rate of Jap aircrew loss must have been exceptionally heavy.

Still, as we learned with the Luftwaffe, it is hard to definitely wipe out an air force until you have actually occupied most of its bases and factories; and in any case an air force can be more readily revived than a navy. The big and rather awkward American *Corsair* carrier fighters ran into a rude surprise in a recent operation against Kyushu, when they were met by an excellent new Jap fighter; so the enemy is by no means finished in the air yet.

### Set For Final Phase

However, as remarked, his pilots are going fast, at one operation per man, and recent air raid damage assessment estimates that half of the Jap aircraft factories have been knocked out. Attacks on the chief remaining ones were intensified by the B-29's over last weekend.

Thus, taking a broad sweep, when one considers how the war against the Jap has been rolled back from Midway some 3500 miles to Okinawa, on the very doorstep of Japan, and from Guadalcanal and Port Moresby an equal distance to Labuan Island, near Singapore; how the Jap Navy has been cut to pieces and the Jap Air Force decimated; Burma and the Philippines virtually reconquered; and South China being evacuated partly to consolidate forces in Manchuria against a Russian threat and partly in face of a resurgent Chinese Army and pinched sea supply lines to the south; one can see that we have made a very substantial beginning towards the defeat of Japan.

It is far more than a beginning. It represents a stage setting for the final phase of invasion of the Jap homeland and a coming to grips with the main Jap Army. But all this leaves us, nevertheless, with the question posed in the opening paragraph: do we still have to kill some 4,000,000 Jap soldiers to achieve victory?

We have eliminated about a million so far, the biggest killings being in the Philippines and Burma. I can't find any total figure for those captured, but I doubt if it would run over two or three thousand. Even on long-bypassed islands in the Southwest Pacific, we are capturing only ten percent of the Japs, after they have eaten the grass clean off the island.

On Iwo we had to kill the whole 20,000, on Leyte the entire 125,000, and in Okinawa the end will apparently only come when we have killed the last of the 85,000 there. In the final, triumphant month of the Burma campaign we captured just 150 Japs.

Neither this experience nor the current Japanese boast that the whole of the main island of Honshu will be found one great fortress of cave defences, is going to deter us from the job that has to be done. If the Japs can only be defeated this way, then this way they will be defeated. For obviously this is not the kind of people to leave half-beaten. But this experience is going to affect our strategy, as we shall see.

When the Koiso Government went out after the loss of Iwo and the beginning of the heavy air raids, and when Germany collapsed, there was a good deal of talk about the possibility of a Japanese bid for peace. And it has been admitted by General MacArthur that such a bid has been made, though in a quite unacceptable form.

### Will Japs Surrender?

Some who know the Japanese have asserted that, although individually they were prepared to die in a suicide stand, there was no idea among the ruling group such as we met among the Nazis, that if they couldn't win, they'd see the nation utterly destroyed. Instead, it is affirmed, they will try to save what they can for another try, as the Germans did in 1918.

But would we be willing to let them quit on any such basis? What is it, exactly, that we want to do with Japan? We have to decide that clearly before we can entertain any idea of a Japanese surrender, for they must know, and we must know, what kind of a Jap offer we would be willing to accept.

There is no sign that we have made any such clear decision yet. About as far as we have got is to realize that we want to "finish the job", so that we won't have to do it again in 25 years. The whole point is: what is necessary to "finish the job"? One can hear it said in the United States, even more often than about the Germans, that we should "wipe out the whole lot." The Americans have a far greater hatred of the Jap than they ever had of the German. But when one sees photos of them treating Okinawan children and women in a decent, kindly fashion, one can dispose of that drastic solution as entirely unlikely.

Strip their industry? Without industry the densely-packed 70 millions of the Jap home islands could not live. This would only be a slower and more painful way of wiping out millions. But leave them their industry and they can eventually convert it to munitions production again—unless we occupy or blockade the country.

How long and how thoroughly are we prepared to occupy Japan, and what hope can we have of "re-educating" or converting these people, whose mentality we under-

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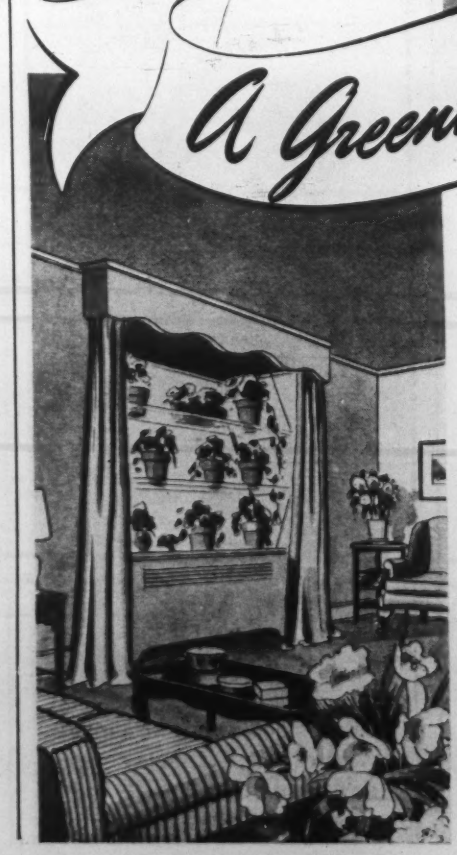

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stand so little, to a peaceful outlook on life? I recall a description by Nathaniel Peffer, one of the best writers on the Orient, of the difficulties of occupying a country in which our soldiers couldn't tell one native from another, so that Jap reservists could sabotage or murder at night, and slip into the rice fields by day.

We would face a population bound by strong community feeling so that they would not betray each other, and possessing what amounts to a secret code, in their difficult language. One answer to this might be the Jap-American *Nisei*, though it wouldn't be easy to decide how far they could be trusted to act against their parent's people.

## Soviet Role in East

There is another thing which is never spoken of, and is as unlikely to prove a factor in the punishment of Japan as it has been in the destruction of Germany, and that is the question of whether the Japs should be left a certain amount of strength to counter-balance possibly unwelcome Soviet policy in the Far East. It is as well to bring this out into the open, and I think the answer is that the Americans, who will have the most to say about it, fear and detest the Japanese far more than they do any potential Soviet threat. It would entirely be the fault of the Soviets if this attitude were to change.

It remains therefore, extremely improbable that the Americans, and especially the U.S. Navy, would consider any kind of negotiated peace which would tempt the Japs to surrender. There is no sign of any budging from the terms "Unconditional Surrender", and no sign that this will tempt the Japs to quit until they are utterly defeated.

Another way to easier victory than the actual invasion of Japan and extermination of her army is seen by many in the possibilities of the B-29 bombing attack now being rapidly intensified against the teeming Jap cities and industries.

While it is true that Rundstedt, Kesselring and other top German commanders unhesitatingly ranked our aerial superiority as the leading factor in Germany's defeat, it remains a fact that our bombing alone did not bring the Germans to the point of surrender. We had to invade and occupy almost their entire country before they gave in. And there was considerable evidence that the bombing united the people in enmity to us, and in fear of their fate should they quit.

## Win By Bombing?

It may not be different with the Japs, though the target area is much smaller in their case, and the intensity of attack will soon be much greater. General Marshall has stated that as great a weight of bombs will be dropped on Japan this year, as was dropped on Germany last year. And General Doolittle, whose Eighth Air Force is apparently to be set up on Okinawa, has promised 2000-plane superfortress raids, dropping 20,000 tons per raid.

Nobody can predict the effect on the Jap population of such a terrible assault. In any case, it is going to greatly facilitate our further military operations in every sector of the Far East, by smashing Jap munitions production (so far we have always found the Jap forces well provided with ammunition, wherever we have met them), plane production and transport, and putting their naval bases and repair yards out of commission.

We are not, however, counting on the bombing offensive forcing the Japs to quit, or counting on an enemy offer of surrender from any other consideration. Our plans are definitely based on meeting and defeating the Jap army, as we did the German. Where can we do this to best advantage?

The school which has been arguing for a landing directly in the Jap home islands, a "blow at the heart", appears to be in the ascendancy today. The argument runs like this. Supposing we made a major landing in China and carried out a big campaign there, with the distances and poor communications, it would take considerable time, and absorb big forces. And it is unlikely that victory in China would bring about a surrender of the Japs at home.

There is a good possibility, however, that defeat of the Japs at home, seizure of the Emperor and occupation of the industrial heart of the empire, might bring about surrender of the forces in China, and make a major campaign there unnecessary. Why undertake this first, therefore, when it may not prove necessary?

Manchuria is a different proposition. The Kwantung Army there has always been the Japs' best, and it is very nearly self-sufficient in munitions production. Whether or not the Russians will take on this force and dispose of it while we are going for the home islands is still entirely unknown—at least to the public. Churchill and Truman may only learn of it definitely in the coming meeting with Stalin.

The arithmetic of the task ahead of us in the Pacific boils down to this, and may give some pause to those who are hoping, and saying, that it may be all over in three to six months. The Japs are estimated to have about 60 divisions at home, with a population of 70 millions to draw on for reinforcement; about 50 divisions in Manchuria; and 28 in China. These form the main defence group, and there is evidence in the withdrawal going on in South China that this position in the north is being consolidated.

Strung out all through Southeast Asia and the South Pacific islands are another 50-odd divisions, now virtually cut off from supply from the homeland, and largely denuded of air and sea support. They represent a vast mopping-up job, an unpleasant task chiefly for the British and Australians, with some help from the Chinese and Americans.

These Jap garrisons, half-immobilized and spread about in groups of two to five divisions, can be taken on one by one by moderate-sized Allied forces. But the task facing the Americans in invading Japan, the Russians in defeating the Jap Army in Manchuria, and the Chinese and Americans in China, will require many months shifting of troops and shipping, over vast distances, building up of munitions supplies, and preparation of naval and air support bases.


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JAPANOOSE PREVIEW

V-E Day is behind us. V-J Day looms ahead. How soon the "rising sun" will set in defeat, no one knows. But the criminal Japanese War Lords know they cannot escape their inevitable doom. The battle of transition has already begun! "Where do we go from here?" poses an immediate challenge to executives "in charge of the future." How to use vastly enlarged plant capacities to practical advantage? . . . How to convert war jobs to peace jobs? . . . How to satisfy consumer desires that may have undergone radical changes since pre-war days? Finding the answers to many such questions cannot be long delayed.

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# Veterans and Business Must Be Cooperative

By PETER MORGAN

**What is to be done about jobs for veterans? Particularly about those men who left junior positions to eventually become leaders in the Services?**

**The writer, who is a veteran of this war, advises that there will have to be understanding by business of this most difficult problem and understanding by veterans of the problem of business in meeting it. Above all, business must provide the opportunities. If it doesn't there will inevitably be a clash.**

CONSIDERABLE attention is being paid today to the problem of rehabilitating our war veterans. The various government plans for assisting the ex-service man to re-establish himself in civilian life have received the widest publicity. Their success or failure will have a profound effect on the future social and economic life of the Dominion. By providing, in the main, farming, educational and housing facilities, it is hoped that three-quarters of a million Canadian men and women will be able to take up their lives where they left off, four, five, or six years before.

It cannot be denied that that government has faced up to a very difficult problem in an admirable fashion. With a few exceptions, the rehabilitation program has been drawn up with generosity, and sincere interest in the welfare of our fighting men. More important, the program is being administered not by established precedent or rule, but by men whose concern is with the welfare of the individual veteran.

But no matter how well intentioned such a program may be, the successful rehabilitation of our fighting men cannot be assured by government edict alone. There remain two other equally important factors to be taken into consideration. They are the attitude of the general public, and the attitude of the veteran himself. Without whole-hearted cooperation from both these groups, no scheme, however roseate, can hope to succeed. In discussing rehabilitation it is worthwhile therefore, to consider for a moment, the men who are to be rehabilitated, and the society into which they are being returned.

## War Offered Release

The majority of the young men and women, who volunteered to leave their homes and families in answer to their country's call, were between the ages of twenty and thirty years. They were needed, so they went. They were being patriotic, although they would be the first to scoff at such a term.

But there was another reason why many of them joined up, and in order to be honest, one must admit the fact. For many young people, the life of the 1930's was a life of frustration. War offered them a release from a life that up to that time hadn't seemed very much worth living. It cannot be denied that war supplies adventure, that there is a certain glamor in wearing a uniform, or that courage of the highest order is frequently demanded from the lowliest citizen in uniform. In the pre-war years, young men discovered that the qualities of youth are seldom appreciated in any but the very old. But in war they found a challenge that only youth could answer. As a result, Canada was able to train more air crew than she was able to use.

War also supplies equality. It supplies equality of pay, equality of treatment, and the equality of a uniform. An old or shabby uniform becomes a badge of honor. It shows that you have 'got some time in'. It doesn't mean, as a shabby suit may, that you can't afford another. And with the uniform goes three meals a day, a bed and complete dental and medical care. All the needs of everyday life are taken care of "for free." There is comradeship—sometimes too much of it. And on Saturday night a fellow can take a girl out with enough money in his pocket to have a good time.

To many men a uniform spelled freedom. In spite of the strict discipline demanded during working hours, armed service provided freedom from want, freedom from financial worry, freedom from close personal supervision or strained personal relationships, and freedom from prejudice. Wearing the King's uniform, one man is substantially as good as another regardless of his race or creed, on his personal or financial background. He stands or falls on his own two feet.

The tools of war are expensive and they are deadly toys to fool with. Yet war thrust them into the hands of young men who a few short months before were considered callow and irresponsible by their parents. You cannot pilot a fighter aircraft, navigate a four-engined bomber, release a salvo of depth charges, or command a patrol without accepting responsibility, without proving something to yourself. Canada's claim to glory in the field does not rest on the shoulders of a few brilliant tacticians and strategists, but on the very great leadership and courage shown in a thousand isolated instances in the air and on the land and sea by Canadian men. The war years have acted like a catalyst by bringing to the fore, in our average young men and women, their innate powers of leadership, responsibility and decisiveness.

## Young Squadron Leaders?

This sudden transformation from youth to manhood is reflected in normal civilian life by the office boy who rises overnight to become a Squadron Leader. Although a much quoted example, it is a true example, one that becomes a bitter fact when the Squadron Leader returns to his office. The Squadron Leader doesn't know what to do about it; nor does the office he returns to. Abilities that

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Of all Canada's peacetime manufacturing industries, pulp and paper comes first in wages, first in export value. With the single exception of gold, pulp and paper are Canada's chief commodities in world trade. Newsprint paper alone brings home more export dollars than wheat or nickel.

Through the war years Canadian pulp and paper mills have been a principal source of essential supplies for all free countries. In the days to come the industry can be a ready instrument of Canadian welfare, a major source of national income. What happens to this industry and how its affairs are conducted are matters of concern to every Canadian family.

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in normal life would have taken years to develop and be discovered have been forced into existence almost over-night. The young Squadron Leader is no longer content to be an office boy—nor does he want to be the office manager. But somewhere in between he feels that there should be an *opportunity* for him to use his new found talents.

His successful rehabilitation can best be achieved by open discussion between the company and himself. Concessions must be made on both sides. The Squadron Leader must be given an opportunity to gainfully employ the abilities developed in him by Service life, but he must realize, that before he can do so, there are certain facts about business that he must learn.

It is encouraging to note that some companies have realized their responsibilities and are preparing to meet them as they arise. Unfortunately other firms are not so willing to acknowledge their duty. By virtue of an Act of Parliament, they must at least return the veteran to his former position and give him any consideration that seniority entitles him to. It is a fact, however, that any veteran who returns to a job in which he is unwillingly accepted will not remain there long. He will soon join the ranks of the many veterans who were unemployed before the war, or who came into Service directly from school, or whose businesses have since disappeared.

Technical, vocational and professional training will be available to such men, but no matter how highly they are trained, they will still need opportunities to use that training. They will need jobs, decent jobs, useful jobs, jobs that will provide a fair standard of living. And it will rest with the Canadian people and Canadian business to help them find such opportunities.

Few men in uniform can forget those black years when a fellow gladly took the first job he could get because he was hungry. Cradled in the depression, through economic circumstances he was forced to become a square peg in a round hole. What, he wonders, will be the attitude of business to him when he returns from the wars? During the last five years, whatever little business experience he may have had has been rusting. He has been doing a necessary job, he has learnt new things, he is a better citizen of his country, but will he be given credit for this? The problem of whether or not he and his brothers-in-arms can be successfully rehabilitated rests very heavily with Canadian business.

Canada's political, business and social leaders of tomorrow are to be found in her armed forces today. Their successful rehabilitation will depend upon the opportunities that are found for them to fit themselves into the present way of Canadian living. The war has given them a second chance, and they mean to take it. It cannot be expected that they will willingly go back to the conditions of the prewar years.

Canada is a country of boundless opportunity. It is the duty of all of us to explore these opportunities and help guide the men and women who have fought with their lives for their country, into the right channels. It will be up to the old order to help find a place for the new order or the two will inevitably clash, and if that happens, it will not be good for anyone.

# What Makes Molotov Go Round and Round?

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

**What kind of man is Russian Commissar Molotov. Few at San Francisco really had any idea, says Mr. Flaherty. Correspondents found this old revolutionary, one of the few originals still in high Soviet office, just as inscrutable as Russian foreign policy.**

VYACHESLAV Mikhailovich Molotov looks and acts like a Canadian or an American business man, the kind of fellow who starts at the bottom in a big firm and ends up at or near the top, a solid citizen who knows his own field thoroughly and has little interest in anything else.

The San Francisco Conference for the first time brought Molotov under the glare of international publicity but the spotlights failed to penetrate his shell and when he went back to Moscow Molotov the man remained something of a mystery, a mystery as deep as the mystery of Russia. He did plenty of talking both in public and in the intimate sessions of the foreign ministers of the big powers, always in his somewhat oratorical Russian but there were few who felt that his words disclosed his full thoughts. Molotov came to the Conference preceded by a reputation for a greater knowledge of English than is usual among Russian leaders, but if he had that knowledge he did not trust himself to use it. Always he spoke Russian and used the services of a highly fluent interpreter.

By any standard he was the most powerful man at the Conference. As Stalin's first lieutenant he had behind him the vast power of the Soviet war machine and a nation in which there are no opposition parties or newspapers to express viewpoints contrary to those contained in the Molotov utterances on foreign policy.

## Strong Personality

When he spoke, he spoke with assurance and was sure of attention. Even if he did not carry the power that he did, Molotov would have commanded attention by his personality. His square head, solid build, conservative but neat dress, full mustache and broad forehead combine to give him an appearance of substance and his sparkling dark eyes and decisive manner of speaking, even when he merely recited universally accepted facts, marked him as a man to be noted.

He played a role in the unsuccessful rising of 1905, and from then on was an active and much-prosecuted Marxist. In 1906 he was organizing the students at the St. Petersburg Polytechnical school for bolshevism and was arrested and deported. He helped to organize railway workers and was co-founder with Stalin of the newspaper *Pravda*. Exile to Siberia came to him in 1915, following a job of reorganizing the Communist party in Moscow. He escaped and popped up in Petrograd to go on with his work.

The list of high offices held by Molotov after the revolution is a long one. He never once seems to have fallen under the cloud which involved so many other revolutionary leaders and which led to their more or less quiet exodus from the limelight. In 1921 he was Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In 1927 he became a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of People's commissars.

The course of Russian foreign policy under Molotov has been a puzzle to the rest of the world. The next few years and the fate of the United Nations organization may determine whether it will ever be possible for Russia and the Western democracies to understand one another. If it does become possible, some of the twists and turns in Russian policy in the period prior to the Hitler assault on Russia may become clearer. Listening to a translation of one of Molotov's conference speeches leaves little room for doubting that Russia wants peace as much as any nation, perhaps even more by reason of the sufferings which came to the Russian people from the war.

*"Wish my Daddy was home to wear it!"*

THAT'S a wish your mother shares with you, little lady. She knows, however, your Daddy still has to finish the job that took him so far away from you.

But you may be sure he is counting on you and mother to keep things at home just as he left them—his civilian clothes brushed and fresh—the pup healthy and frisky—a smile on your lips and a song in your hearts.

And remember, there's one thing the Daddy you're lonesome for would especially like to have someone tell him soon in a letter. It's that everyone in your neighborhood is regularly doing something handsome in buying Victory Bonds.

Yes, we can all make it easier—mentally as well as physically—for our men and women in uniform, if we prove to them now, with extra Victory Bonds, that we're with them every step of the last hard miles that lie ahead.

Let's keep on buying Victory Bonds just as though we were still engaged in putting over Canada's 8th Victory Loan Drive. Let's show our fighters that we're really worthy of what they're doing for us.

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# There's a Revolution On Britain's Farms

By HENRY WILLIAMSON

**The war has given enormous impetus to the process of mechanizing the operation of British farms. Farm laborers are becoming mechanics.**

**One result is fewer animals on the farms, and much greater dependence on the use of plant tops and grass-cuttings for fertilization instead of animal manure. And the oldtimer asks: "What's farming coming to?"**

*Norwich, England.*

THE English countryside to-day reveals a happy scene, compared with six years ago. I speak of the arable fields and of grass of the unspoiled farmlands.

Hedges which once sprawled 10 and 15 feet high, and several yards into weedy fields, are now trim and tidy. Meadows rank with rough grasses and clumps of rushes are smooth and a uniform green with new kinds of grass mixtures.

In the arable districts of England you see farm after farm of smooth and pleasant fields, set with thin green threads of growing sugar-beet, of dark blue-green oats, paler barley and robust wheat.

Up here in Norfolk I can search in field after field of corn and hardly find a weed anywhere, except in the hedge bottoms. Machines spraying sulphuric acid, copper sulphate, and other chemicals have long since wilted the yellow charlock, shrivelled the plants of poppy, wild radish, and even the thistle. In some fields the weeds have died out altogether.

On these big farms, some of them of thousands of acres, machines do most of the work. Where years ago patient horses, led by a boy, plodded before a man guiding a horse-hoeing outfit down the green threads of growing sugar beet, slowly to cut the thistles and other weeds with knives a few inches under the soil, now tall thin-wheeled tractors move, taking eight rows at a time.

The wide steel hoeing machine is fixed under and before the driver; he can steer to within an inch of the threadlike rows of tiny plants, cutting the roots of every weed.

## Haymaking by Machine

Haymaking is a thing of the past on some of these great rural factories; the growing grass, stimulated by artificial fertilizers, is cut and lifted on teams of trailers, taken to the headquarters of the factory (once called the farm premises), and dried over metal trays in blasts of scorching air driven by great fans before glowing coke furnaces. The dried grass comes out in bales, green and sweet.

On some of these modern farms not a tame animal exists. Everything that is grown in the fields is sold for money; nothing is retained. In one operation the corn is cut, threshed, and taken away.

The harvest is over almost as soon as begun. The straw on the field is picked up by one machine and baled by another machine; and sold for paper making.

Everything is turned into cash; nothing grown for home consumption; no oats, for there are no horses; no beet-pulp is bought from the factories, for there are no bullocks to feed.

The men are mechanics; the labourers are no more. Most of the work is done at contract prices, called "taken work." The mechanics prefer it that way, as they are working directly for themselves. When they have finished their day's work they wash, change and relax.

In these modern businesses, too, the "farmer" or managing director has a good time; he shoots often four days a week in the season, often keeps a string of hunters, and is seen about in the most expensive types of sports car.

Some agriculturalists who doubted this type of farming before the war—saying it was "ruining the land, taking it all out and putting nothing back"—have now decided to farm that way in the Peace. They say that sugar-beet "tops"—the green leaves struck off when the long root is thrown into cart or lorry, sometimes by a machine—ploughed in, rot down and form sufficient humus; and the aftermath of the grass-cuttings, also turned in by the plough, maintains the fertility of the land.

And why have all the worry and loss through fattening bullocks in order to tread straw into muck to grow the corn and the beet, when all the costly labor of straw-carting, muck-carting and spreading can be eliminated by ploughing in "tops" and grass aftermath.

## No More Animals

Most of the big arable farmers are now planning to put down half their arable acreage to grass, and to sell dried grass as a crop; and the other half in corn and beet all mechanically sown and harvested. No sheep, no horses, no bullocks, "not a beast on the place!" No more trouble with men.

I went last March to see a farm which for years has been mechanized like that. Most of the land is light land, sandy and gravelly. In old times sheep fed-off on roots turned themselves into mutton, while "golden hoofs" compressed the land, and they manured it for the growing of the finest malting barley.

I went there when the east wind was blowing hard. I watched streams of tiny sharp flints and sand moving before the blasts, cutting the tender barley plants. In the new gateways, twenty feet wide to take the Canadian combine-harvesters, sand was piling up before the winds. Was this the answer to the controversy, "You can't farm without muck?"

The small farmer, with his 1914 horse-reaper, his life a continual worry of stack-building and threshing, of laborious digging and loading and carting—and always with the dread of the work getting on top of him, so that he may miss the timely cultivations and sowings—wonders what farming is coming to.

## The Good Old Days

*Mr. MANGLES respectfully requests those of his worthy Friends, who may be disposed to celebrate his return to Parliament by their own fire sides as on the last occasion to send the inclosed Dinner Ticket, on or before THURSDAY the 2d of APRIL next, to his Agent Mr. G. S. SMALLPEICE who will in exchange for such Ticket, give the Bearer thereof an Order for*

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*Mr. MANGLES also begs respectfully to inform those Friends who may not be disposed to dine in public, and may not wish themselves to exchange the Dinner Ticket, that the same is transferrable to any of their Neighbors.*

An Answer is respectfully requested to be sent to Mr. G. S. SMALLPEICE, on or before THURSDAY the 2nd of APRIL next.

**Politics must have been a fairly expensive game in the good old days, probably about a hundred years ago or more, when Mr. Mangles of Guildford, England, sent out this Exchange Order for those of his "worthy friends" who preferred to celebrate his victory at home instead of at the local hotel. Note the generous supply of alcoholic beverages.**


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J. DYER SIMPSON, *Chief General Manager*

# Japan Most Vulnerable Through Her Railways

By MURRAY OULTON

**Japan is in the unfortunate position that her main railway line, connecting a number of her most important cities, runs along the eastern coast, most vulnerable to bombing. Railways, therefore, promise to be as big a factor in Japan's collapse as they were in Germany's.**

**Ironically, Britons played a major part in the construction and operation of Japan's early railway system.**

THE Nazis have admitted that one of the greatest factors on their collapse was the blasting of their railway system by Allied bombers. The lines were unable to stand up to the demands of total war. The story is likely to be repeated in Japan. The Allies have announced their intention of so blasting Japanese heavy industry that it will no longer be capable of turning out the tools of war.

This is why the Japanese are straining every nerve to disperse their war industries to save them from the effects of the increasing aerial assault. This alone is detracting from their ability to wage war with full efficiency.

As in every other country which has been at war, Japanese railways are under abnormal strain, and their importance to the enemy's industry is greater than ever before in history. But, unfortunately for the Japs, these lines are exceedingly vulnerable to attack.

The main, vital strategic line is that in the largest and central island of Honshu (or Hondo). It runs for a distance of over eleven hundred miles from Aomori, the main port for the northern island of Yezo, to Shimonoseki in the extreme south. This guards the entrance to the Sea of Japan, the very cradle of Nipponese sea power, and through which runs the sea route to Kobe and Osaka.

## Highly Industrialized

Some of the great cities standing on this route are Tokyo, with its port Yokohama; Nagoya and Kyoto; and Osaka and Kobe. These include in their number several of the most important industrial and military centres in Japan. Indeed, the Kobe-Osaka area is the densest industrial agglomeration in the whole country.

Unfortunately for the Japanese the contours of the island compelled the railway to run along the eastern coast. This means that it lies on that side of the main mountain chain closest to the direction of the air offensive.

Early in 1939 Japanese engineers began the survey of the 600-mile stretch between Tokyo and the southern terminus of this line. Plans were drawn up for the building of a new broad-gauge railway to cost $110,000,000. Whether this was carried through is not known. The probabilities are yes, since the demands of war are likely to have speeded up the program. This line would give the Japanese the quickest access to the ports of Korea and Manchukuo.

The Japanese copied Western railway ideas with their usual diligence. Until the last quarter of the nineteenth century various antiquated forms of transport, such as ox-carts, (used only by people of the highest rank) and palanquins, resembling a miniature house slung from a pole, were used. The average distance covered daily on a long journey by these was 20 miles. The pack-horse was slower still, and all methods of transport were extremely uncomfortable.

It was disaster which induced the Japanese to adopt the railway. In the southern island of Kyushu there was a rice famine. People died of starvation, although there was plenty of food in other parts of the country. But it was impossible to get it there in sufficient quantities, or quickly enough.

## British Aid

As in so many other instances in Japanese history — for instance, naval training—the English came to their aid, a fact the Japanese have conveniently forgotten. A million pounds was loaned, and British engineers were responsible for the surveying and building of the first lines.

There was fanatical opposition at first. Transport concerns declared they would be ruined. Typical hot-headed nationalists, hating the intruding foreigner, declared the loan was an admission of weakness. The first line was only 18 miles long, linking Tokyo with Yokohama. The military were so fiercely antagonistic they refused to allow a survey in the southern suburbs of Tokyo. The rails had to be laid on an embankment built in the sea.

The first 30 years of Japanese railway history are, in fact, a compliment to the skill of British engineers. British officials and drivers also occupied the key administrative and operational positions. British influence is still seen in such adopted terms as "pointsmen" and "signal box," and less accurate but more amusing ones such as "go-hay" (go-ahead), "teckets" (tickets), and "waggo" (wagon).

**"The more the merrier," was the motto for Seamen's Week at Chelsea, England, when the crews of this M.T.B. entertained scores of youngsters.**


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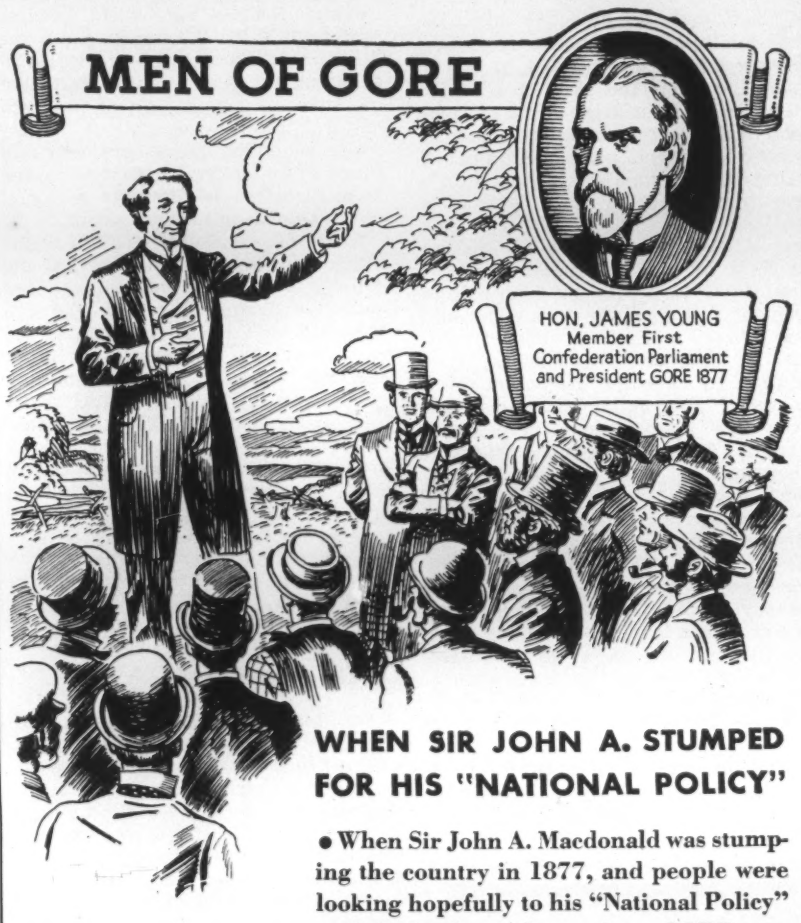


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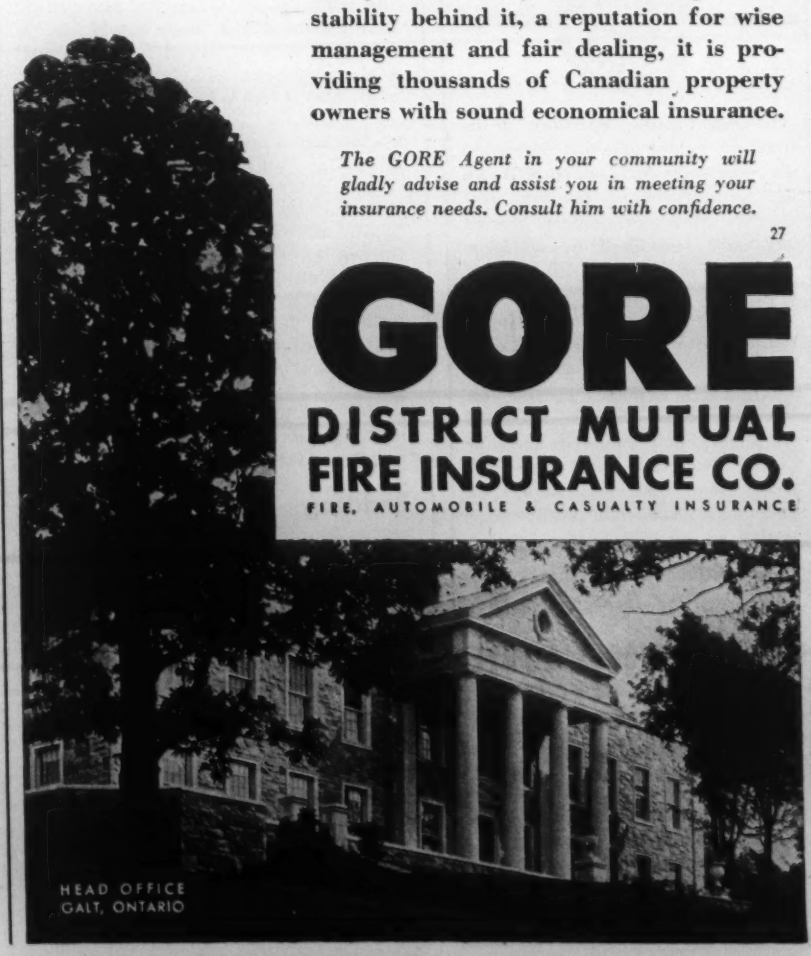


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# Russia Is Cleaning Up Crooks and Red Tape

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

**Now that the war is over, Mr. Davies reports, Russia is having a strong internal campaign against crooked officials, petty bureaucrats and thoughtlessness in public offices.**

**The press is a driving force in the campaign, exposing many cases for correction by the officials.**

*Moscow, by Mail.*

SOME day the objective historian delving into the history of the Soviet Union in the Age of Stalin will dwell on the skill with which the Russians, in a period of extreme wartime shortages bound to engender many complaints, succeeded in canalizing this personal discontent into a constructive rather than destructive outlook. This undoubtedly has been one of the major secrets of Russian victory, for had this not been done, had the Government not been able to achieve this, then the Germans would have found a degree of support within the land. The Russians say that ability to canalize discontent over material shortcomings into constructive work to overcome these shortcomings is one of the more profound features of their social system, Socialism.

In an earlier article I dealt with items of criticism appearing in the Soviet press. This criticism is not letting up one bit. In fact with victory achieved, the Russians—government and leaders—are laying the foundations for a more intensive drive than ever against bureaucracy, sloth and dishonesty, within their country. This drive is yet only in its beginning but soon everyone will notice its effects. There will be no toleration shown towards those whose weaknesses affect Soviet society. Those who can not or will not do will have to make room for such as can.

A few months ago the newspaper *Socialist Agriculture*, published by the Peoples Commissariat for agriculture, devoted two whole columns to conditions in the Minusinsk county of the Krasnodar Region. The paper revealed that an examination by the Peoples Commissariat of State Control of the U.S.S.R. estalished that the Chairman of the Minusinsk County Executive, (equivalent to our County Reeve, but with greater powers), M.P. Karpenko, and the director of the country agricultural department, G. A. Ruzakov, "had violated the constitution of the agricultural artel (cooperative), freely made use of the output, property and funds of collective farms and forced farm directors to dissipate material values belonging to these farms."

The details were pretty bad. It seems that during the season 1942-1943 the two above-mentioned officials ordered collective farms to reduce the distribution of grain payments for work done by farmers, illegally to surrender to the state remaining grain, and do likewise with cattle. The county executive illegally established special prices for these products and altogether took nearly 50,000 bushels of grain and fifty tons of meat. The two culprits ordered a number of collective farms to surrender "without any arguments" rye and meat and even to transfer grain from the farmers' personal stores to other collective farms.

## Graft

*Socialist Agriculture* charged that "the sale and transfer of grain from one collective farm to another were carried through by means of administrative pressure and threats against chairmen of collective farms without any discussion of these questions at general meetings and not infrequently under conditions of the farmers' definite objections." Other "crimes" and misdemeanors charged to these officials included obtaining food products for themselves from collective farms, and giving collective farm lands to their co-workers.

One can easily imagine the discontent caused by all this in the distant county of Minusinsk. But what happened? The complaints were brought to the Krasnoyarsk headquarters of the Department of Agriculture and the communist Party. An accounting and examination were made. G. A. Ruzakov was removed from his post and placed under arrest for trial. M.A. Karpenko was brought for trial for violation of collective farm statutes and misuse of collective farm property. This did not end the matter. The Commissariat of Agriculture ordered the immediate return to the Minusinsk collective farms of all horses and property illegally taken away from them and an immediate investigation into the situation in collective farms of other areas. The statutes of the collective farms, the Commissariat decreed, and the property of collective farms, are *inviolate* and may not be disturbed by anyone for any reason, without due process of the law.

## Padding

An examination of affairs in the Donets Basin reveals other troubles. The trade union newspaper *Trud* recently described a situation at certain coal mines which in order to complete their monthly quotas had begun to make use of a device known as *DPD* which stands for the Russian words meaning "Day of Increased Output."

What is *DPD*? Let us suppose, *Trud* wrote, that some coal mine fails to carry through sufficient preparatory work. permitting proper output. Production lags. The trust and the authorities keep phoning; a storm of criticism descends upon the manager's head.

Then, *Trud* reports, the life-saving formula *DPD* comes to the rescue. Everything stops above ground. Bookkeepers, secretaries, managers go below to dig coal. In a few such days the mine fully completes its quota. But the shafts are ruined, untrained people leave behind them damage requiring weeks to repair. As a result, the mine that has completed one month's quota, halves its output for many months.

What to do about this? *Trud* recommends "merciless struggle" against this method. The suggestion has already been adopted. DPD is becoming a thing of the past.

*Izvestia*, published by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and almost as official an organ as our Hansard, deals with other shortcomings. Its trouble-shooter is the sharp-tongued and sharper-penned G. Ryklin. In an article entitled "Of saccharine, boots and a hat" Ryklin tells the story of the assistant manager of the Novotagil Metallurgical Works, a man by the name of Smirnov who "lost" a kilogram of saccharine (which sells for a very high price here) on his way from the warehouse to the plant. He instructed his bookkeeper to refuse to pay for the saccharine on the ground of not having received it. But he erred this time. He fell under suspicion; it was discovered that not only was he too free with saccharine but also with shoes. In ten months he had ordered himself ten pairs at the factory workshop. During the same time (and under conditions of severe rationing) the clothing shop had made him three coats, several suits, dresses and so on.

"Here," writes Ryklin, "we anticipate Smirnov's objections: After all, not I alone am guilty. I protest! What

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about Khoroshevsky? And Petukhov?"

Ryklin won't argue about this. "In effect," he continues, "this Department of Workers' Supply has a rich assortment of crooks working for it. The second assistant manager Khoroshevsky has also endlessly confused the state treasury with his own pocket. He was somewhat more modest than Smirnov. He only took seven pairs of shoes. Nor was Petukhov any better."

But what about Kolodzey, the manager of the Department, Ryklin asks. Why didn't he watch over the property entrusted to his care? "Because he was asleep on the job and didn't take interest in his work. And that, according to Ryklin, is no excuse."

What happened? The men involved were brought to trial and when the first sentence was found insufficiently severe the case was appealed to higher courts.

Sometimes causes of dissatisfaction are very small but nonetheless important, deserving of attention. For example in the cossack farmstead (*Astanitsa*) Dolzhanskaya in Krasnodar Province in Northern Caucasus, the farm newspapers discovered a whole series of cases of neglect in issuing honor pins to good farmers. Here is how one paper tells the story: "Disinterested and slothful, the bureaucrats from the Regional Land Department up to this time have not given Aksiuta her honor pin. She writes ' I received last year's prize only recently, but the pin of honor wasn't given me at all, even though I have been awarded it.' These same bureaucrats," the paper goes on, "deeply insulted Evdokeya Maximovna Babich, the best milkmaid of the Kuibishev cooperative. In June she was awarded the honor pin as were hundreds of other excellent farmers. But even now half a year later, she writes: "I haven't received my pin to this time."

"The pins lie under the 'tape' " the the paper concludes." Soulless bureaucrats are in no hurry to issue them. From this much distress, much feeling of insult arises, come much just censures on the part of leading farmers. From this also derives the bureaucratic red tape which should have been put to an end long ago."

Another paper, this time *Pravda*, takes up the cudgels for rural school teachers. An article describes a traveller meeting a slowly walking man carrying books and a parcel along a country highway. "Trying to make a train?" the traveller inquires. "No, I am going to school," the man replies. Further conversation reveals that the teacher lives far from his school and since the village council hasn't bothered to get him a place to live he has to walk many miles. He sets out at night to get to school in the morning, stays at school until his food runs out, and then goes home again. The same article describes similar cases of teachers in other villages and demands immediate corrective measures.

## Potatoes Please

*Izvestia* publishes an article entitled " You for me and I for You." It relates this incident.

Some time ago Tumanov, director of a Kharkov machine plant was told that a machine tractor station wanted some work done. He agreed. When the tractorists arrived Tumanov's assistant, Grinfel said:

"We'll do your work. We'll do all you want. For our plant this is small stuff."

"Thank you, thank you, " the tractorists replied with joy.

"But," Grinfel said, "you know... comradely assistance. You for me and I for you. You understand?"

And immediately explained: "You, comrade Zuborenko want us to weld the cylinder block. So? That's fine. As soon as you bring us a truckload of potatoes we'll do the job."

"But,..."

"No buts, please!"

The tractorists explained that they had no supply of potatoes at their motor tractor station. But that failed to interest the assistant manager. And so the story was printed in the papers and Grinfel is now probably looking for another job, if nothing worse has happened to him.

Even more than Ryklin, the chief troubleshooter of Russia is Brothers Tur. There's only the one Tur, but he signs his articles "Brothers Tur."

## Even Love

Tur always finds things to write about; his articles are very popular and have a most definite effect. *Izvestia* recently published a Tur article about *Love*. Apparently in Yaroslavl the marriage bureau is located in the same office with the bureau of deaths, the insurance department, the city trading department and so on. Whenever a couple comes to register their Hymenal bonds, they must pass the gamut of all the tables and submit themselves to observation on the part of all the workers.

A couple appears, "Do you wish to be married? Be divorced? Have someone buried?" the registration clerk asks in a business-like way, preparing to open the proper book. "Speak up, speak up," she barks "don't hold me up. After all I am one, you are two."

By then the young couple feel quite subdued. "We're here on account of... you know ... marriage," the bridegroom mutters. His reply calls forth excited comment at surrounding tables.

"The bridegroom is not at all bad," a woman working the abacus says. "His hair is pretty and his height is pretty good, too."

"That's right," her neighbor joined in, "But he isn't too good, I'd say. His nose turns upward. I'd never marry him in my whole life."

"Alright, alright," says a man doing accounts. "Her figure is pretty thin and there's not much to say about her shape. Remember my word, he'll leave her in a week or two!"

The poor bride and bridgeroom, says Tur, feel as if someone let caterpillars into their souls.

This letter, too, is published with the aim of getting corrective measures under way. Thus the Russians point fingers at their own troubles. They didn't have mucb time for this during the war. New days have come. Someone is beginning to swing the broom. Much clean-up is ahead.

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# Churchill Can Sit At Table of the Great

By WALTER ELLIOTT, M.P.

**Is Mr. Churchill one of the twelve greatest Englishmen of all time? Yes, says Mr. Elliott, who is a member of the British House of Commons.**

**Mr. Churchill has endured military tests as great as those which Pitt, Chatham and Marlborough had to face. He has the indispensable political assets of robustness and fellowship.**

**He has shown great insight and the strength to take bold action even against the advice of many advisers.**

*London.*

THE Greatest Englishman? These are not words which should be carelessly tossed about. It is a very great people amongst whom we are choosing. To reach the top ranks one much have all that it takes, and more.

Before a man enters the circle of the top twelve Englishmen — let alone joining or surpassing those few ahead of him in the race—the devil's Advocate must bring up every plea, drive home every point.

Can one really measure a great man? Can one be sure that posterity will not reverse the verdict? At the top, one certainly can. There is a scale, a timbre in a man, a reaction under the blows of circumstance, giving a hallmark as clear as the goldsmith's stamp on precious metals.

Nobody doubts, and nobody did doubt, from a very early moment, the place in history of the two great American Presidents, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln. Nobody doubts that Churchill is at least a candidate for the highest ranks.

The five years of Churchill's premiership are five years of gigantic and daunting events, sufficient, and more than sufficient, to test any man, however high the company he is to be measured against. The fall of France, the entry into war of Italy, the bombing of London, the loss of our two great warships to the Japanese, just after Pearl Harbor, the fall of Singapore, the fall of Tobruk, make up a succession of hammer-blows which rank with the worst in our history.

These are the blows taken in the open, of which we all know. Assuredly there are others, as deadly, that have not yet been told. In a war, events are hidden, like icebergs, seven-eighths below the surface. We do not yet know, for instance, the extent of the damage sustained by our capital ships in the Mediterranean — to which Mr. Churchill has made public, though guarded, reference.

All we know is that shortly afterwards our cruisers had to fight battleships, and our destroyers cruisers. We do not know the figures given by our General Staff as to the rate at which Germany could reinforce Rommel in North Africa, compared with the rate at which we could reinforce Wavell. They must have been sufficiently alarming.

## Strains Great as Pitt's

We do not know the calculations of the political chances, and the military potentials, that our Government had to sweat over night after night while Russia was still neutral, or when the United States maintained its men with the colors by a majority of one vote. But the margins for possible error must have been tiny, and every single sum had to come out as a plus to get this result. These were strains as great as any which Pitt had to endure, or which Chatham had to endure, or which Marlborough had to endure.

There was a robustness in Churchill's reaction, which entitles him to pull in his chair to their table. To say that is already to rank him amongst the very highest.

So much for the sharp stress of battle. But a great leader has to live long with his people to know them and be known by them, before his stature can be properly gauged by them, and mutual reliance deeply stablished.

It is here that British political warfare is so valuable. There is in Britain no limiting qualification, such as there is in the United States, which confines a Californian to California and a Nebraskan to Nebraska, for his chance of election. Churchill from his earliest days has been an inveterate political campaigner.

## 50-Year Monologue

Oldham, Manchester, Dundee, Westminster, Leicester are only a selection of his pitched battles. His skirmishes cover the whole of Great Britain and overlap into Northern Ireland. During these efforts he has known many thousands of people, and many hundreds of thousands have known him.

He is now 70 years of age; he has been travelling the country in an enormous peripatetic monologue, for upwards of 50 years.

John Wesley did more. But then it was John Wesley's one occupation.

Gladstone did more. But to mention Gladstone is to mention a very field-marshal of oratory, a supreme exponent of public speaking. Their countrymen knew these figures in the round. They knew Churchill also.

There has to be a certain omnipresence about a great man. He must not be unfamiliar in any corner of the land. Like Queen Elizabeth, he must have stayed, or be thought to have stayed, practically everywhere. There is no doubt that, in the dark days of 1940, men everywhere in this island felt that they were being represented by a fellow-citizen.

Robustness, fellowship, are great, almost indispensable assets. There must also be insight. When Lincoln said, "This nation cannot endure, half slave and half free," he showed that quality.

When Chatham rose from his death-bed to proclaim, "My Lords, you cannot, you cannot, you cannot subdue America," he showed it again. And so did Pitt, when he summed up a whole program of peace and war in the words. "England has saved herself by her exertions; she will, I trust, save Europe by her example."

To what extent can Churchill claim this power?

Oddly enough, more in his deeds than in his words. His great exhortations were trumpet-blasts to rouse the nation, and they did rouse it. But his conception of the proper use of the energies so roused is written in results rather than in despatches. The same may be said of Marlborough.

Marlborough's governing conception was his insistence on battle. Churchill's governing conception has been the use of the sea. It is the instinctive knowledge of this resolve, this reliance, which has always carried the day with the common man in this country.

There was always an uneasy feeling about the great Welshman, Lloyd George, that the sea-affair did not lie at the root of his being.

But when Churchill, at the crisis of our fate, resolved to hazard everything on command of the sea and emptied our tanks into the transports to carry them away, three months' voyage round the Cape of Good Hope into Africa, while Hitler stood 20 miles from Britain's shores on the Calais Downs with the whole German army at his back, Churchill was making a decision which was either right or wrong—and if wrong, then how fearfully wrong.

He did that, if rumor speaks aright, against the advice of many, and amongst them more than one whom he most trusted, on whom he most relied.

When Churchill said, of Sir Samuel Hoare's re-entry into the Ministry as First Lord; "Jonah has scrambled aboard again—and bearing in his hand the trident of Neptune," he was summarizing in a prophetic manner his own career in years to come.

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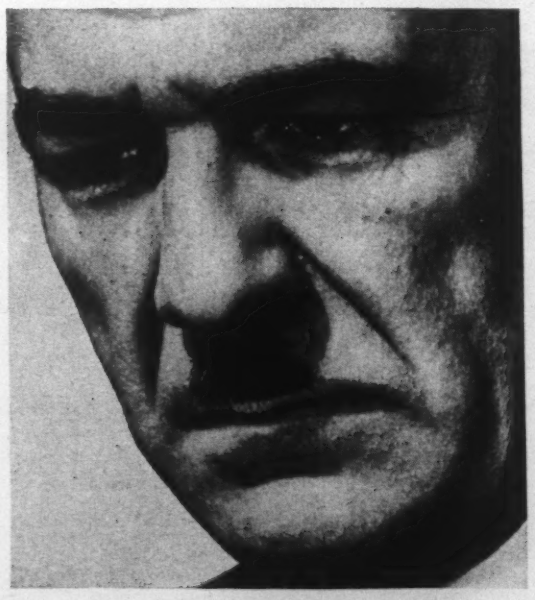

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# Berlin Should Not Be Rebuilt as Capital

By J. R. WOOD

**If the Allies are wise, Mr. Wood says, they might insist that Berlin, now so badly shattered, never be rebuilt, at least as the German capital.**

**Berlin, the writer says, is an artificial capital, deliberately fostered by the Prussians to mark their domination.**

*Germany.*

WE now have to decide what to do with what is left of Berlin, the third city of the world. Ironically, the time is opportune for the grandiose rebuilding of the German capital planned by Hitler and the Nazis, just at the moment when they are in a position to do nothing. The Allied Air Forces have cleared the sites to make way for their 25,000 million mark Berlin with a population of 10,000,000. But a great deal more than seven and a half years which they estimated the job would take will probably pass before Berlin is reconstructed. If the Allies are wise, they might insist that the city is never re-built, at any rate as the grandiose capital of Germany.

Berlin, exceeded in size only by London and New York (some calculations say also by Tokyo), is an artificial capital, a growth of the last hundred years, deliberately fostered by the Prussians to mark the domination of their state in the German federation. The history of London goes back to the Roman conquest, and it was one of the important cities of Europe at a time when Berlin was not even on the map. Berlin is first mentioned in 1230 A.D. but it was of no real importance until the 18th century. In the 17th century, for instance, it had a population of only 25,000, of whom 5,000 were French Huguenots. Frederick I began to "build-up" Berlin, both physically and psychologically. When the Russians last occupied the city its population was about 100,000. It was occupied again half-a-century later by Napoleon, but both these occupations of Berlin were only interludes in its development which during the 19th century proceeded at a phenomenal speed.

A century ago the population was about half a million. By the time of the foundation of the German Empire in 1871, it had reached one and three quarter millions. At the turn of the century it was two and a half millions and it passed the four million mark in the twenties. A decisive factor was the decision to make Berlin the "hub" of the German railway system when it was planned in the middle of the last century.

Berlin began as the capital of Prussia and later became also the capital of the German Reich. The speed of its growth, perhaps, explains why its inhabitants have never become quite so "typical" as those of, say, Paris or London. Berliners had the reputation of being witty and prided themselves on their sophistication.

The typical Berliner was once wittily described to me as the result of the marriage of a Prussian officer from Potsdam, only a few miles away, with the eldest daughter of one of the innumerable civil servants who work in the ugly official buildings of the Unter den Linden and Wilhelmstrasse. There may have been little actual inter-marriage between these two castes, but the Berliner is the psychological product of their union. He was sophisticated and witty about the Nazis—but voted them into power and if he told the "latest" story about Goering or Goebbels, it was in the same spirit as the motorist used to tell stories about Ford cars—with amused toleration of a very convenient institution which he patronized.

Whatever else the typical Berliners may be, they are certainly not good looking. "Dumpy" seems to be the word that best describes them with their expressions and their clothes equally dull. Berlin has been described as the ugliest city in Europe, inhabited by the ugliest people. There may be other capitals able to rival Berlin in the appearance of their inhabitants, but no important one can produce so many architectural monstrosities. This is largely due to the fact that Berlin was built at great speed during the period of the 19th century when architecture descended to the depths. The bad taste of the times, coupled to the traditional German love of the obviously "kolossal" is sufficient to explain statues of Siegsallee, the monstrous cathedral, the Victory Column in the Tiergarten and the pretentiously tawdry buildings of Friedrichstrasse. Architecturally, the buildings which the R.A.F. have destroyed will be no loss to the world.

## Anything But Planned

Germans in the south never became quite reconciled to Berlin being the German as well as the Prussian capital. Some would have liked a completely new city to have been made the capital, and had visions of a capital planned for the purpose. Berlin was anything but planned. On the one hand there was the spaciousness of the Unter den Linden and on the other the dreadful slums of the east side, surpassing in squalor anything known in America or Britain. The Nazis had few followers in Berlin at the beginning and in fact they played upon the jealousy of the south in their propaganda. When Hitler became installed at the Chancellor's Palace, it became necessary to reverse their propaganda and "build-up" Berlin, destined to become the largest city in the world. Attempts were made to build up the tourist business in Berlin, already a considerable one, for some 2,000,000 visitors a year came to the capital.

Later when it became apparent that Goering's boasts about the invulnerability of the capital were empty ones, the Nazis became nervous about the Berliner's morale. The inhabitants of this city have been noted for their hysteria and instability and the Nazis had not forgotten the Berliner's reaction in 1918. As it happened, the Berliners stood up to the heavy bombing, at least until it became completely devastating. They were very well organized, a thing made easier by the typical apartment buildings, with anything up to a dozen families living under the same roof.

Berlin during the last fifty years has been noted as a centre for good music and good theatre. The Nazis by their racial discrimination policies destroyed much of its reputation as a centre for the arts. It was also a city noted for the less respectable type of entertainment and hysterical reaction from the last war, sophistication and poverty led to a good deal of organized vice during the twenties. The well-organized and equipped city police had frequently to deal with types of crime not common in New York or London.

For reasons of geography, history, economics and politics several other German towns, including Dresden and Frankfurt-on-Main might have had better claims to be the capital.

It may be that when the period of occupation of Berlin is over the Germans will decide that some other city, better geographically situated, with longer traditions and more typical of the better qualities of the German character would make a more suitable capital. Od perhaps the Allies will make the decision for them.

• •

### TO BORROWERS

THEY borrow books they will not buy,
They have no ethics or religions;
I wish some kind Burbankian guy
Could cross my books with homing pigeons.

—Carolyn Wells


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# This Is What A Battle In Burma Is Like

By J. W. GRIFFIN

**The author, a Canadian serving with the British forces in Burma, wrote Saturday Night: "It must be difficult for people at home to get a true picture of fighting in Burma thousands of miles away. That's why I send you this article; to try to tell you what happens when our men clash with the Japs; how they fight and live and die. This is just a description of one battle." We think it's an especially good description.**

YOU are a runner in the headquarters of a brigade deep in Jap-occupied territory. Your job, bodyguard and message-bearer to your officer.

You have fallen asleep the night before, knowing that today, at dawn two battalions are to attack a village strongly held by the Japs.

You wake as soon as your shoulder is shaken. As you stuff your blanket into your pack the rain splashes cold and you shiver. It is still black night, but you know where your pal sleeps and you slither through the mud to him. He is sitting on his pack, chewing, his face is white and sharp, framed by a thick beard.

You squat down, pull a "K" ration from your pocket and open it. You begin to chew the fruit bar and try not to think of hot tea and a cigarette.

Suddenly you can see the dark shape of your officer.

"Come on, you two."

You buckle your belt and pick up your carbine.

The ground slopes and you curse softly as you slide, one arm in front of your face, downwards through the tangle of trees. When you reach the firmer ground by the roadside you can make out a group of figures on the road.

You recognize the hunched aggression that is the brigadier. As you wait near by, you hear your officer mutter to the brigadier, and then the party moves off down the road.

On then over the planked bridge and past the hollow where the mules are being assembled. On the road above them a strange assorted party has collected. Some Kachins from the hills, muscular and brown, a few Burmese, Gurkhas, some Indian coolies from the railway with, in command, a splendid figure in a pin-stripe suit and a bowler hat.

The brigadier is greeted with a respectful shuffling, an elaborate flourish of the bowler hat, and with a rather surprising "Good afternoon, sir."

Funny, yes, maybe. But these people have lived for three years under the Japanese and now they believe that the British really are coming back, so they've come to help.

## Crucified His Brother

The railway official there, for instance, in his absurdly inappropriate dress, crawled for miles to get to our lines. Two years ago the Japs crucified his brother upside down to the door of his bungalow because he had fed some Indian soldiers.

You swing off the road and through the swamp. Here the stench really strikes you. There are more Jap bodies here.

Through some shell-racked trees and you are in the assembly area of the British battalion on the left. A bulky figure snarls, "These —grenades are all——wet." It is beginning to get light.

You begin to shiver again. It is cold. Near you is a murmur as bayonets crunch on to rifles. Your officer moves and his wrist gleams momentarily as he pulls the cover from his watch. You crouch, your carbine across your arms, and press your face into the mud.

There's a sudden crackle to the left and silence. You count under your breath and wait. Then distinctly you hear the three-four-five-six as the first mortar bombs land in the village.

Further over where the Gurkhas are, a machine gun barks madly, like a startled dog. Then it begins.

You put your hands over the back of your neck as the ground roars, heaves and shakes. Machine gun bullets crack and whine in the bushes and trees around you. You crawl forward until your head is between your officer's legs.

Then in the thunderous roar you hear the voice of the brigadier: "It's nothing, nothing at all, just a few Japs". Your officer says, "Dear mother," and laughs. So you wait in blazing light and noise and fear.

Now you are moving in the wet grass and mud. Bullets are cracking, you duck your head. Shells are dropping behind you and you walk swiftly. You can see the brigadier striding ahead of you with the leading men. It can't be more than a hundred yards to the belt of ungle that fringes the village.

The man in front of you falls and lies still. you hear the brigadier's voice: "Keep going, get straight in."

The crack of bullets continues, but order, as always, exhilarates you and you grow warm inside. Now the forward company is fighting the enemy; Brens have started their hammer, and grenades crunch and flash.

It is daylight, and beyond the village they are firing at you from the embankment. A man near the brigadier stretches his arms lazily and rolls over backwards.

The brigadier strides forward: he has fitted his bayonet now and looking back over his shoulder he grins at the line of advancing men behind him.

You come upon the first house, stilted and thatched. The floors are gone and there is a Jap staring from the shadows at the bottom, his mouth is open, there is a dark hole between his eyes. You push on through a narrow lane of huts.

## Red House

Ahead is a clearing surrounded by the burnt-out remains of houses of brick and wood similar to those that are sheltering you now. On the far side about 50 yards away there is a red brick building, this is Red House. It is wrecked, but its walls still stand. Before war came to Burma it was the police station and you can still see the bars of the cells.

The first wave leaders have reached the railway embankment.

Then it happens. The startling crash of machine guns near Red House—it is alive with them. The bullets slash the air above, steady and continuous, chips of wood fly in your face. You grind your chin into the ground.

You look forward at the embankment; men there are staggering and falling. On either side of you men are firing, firing frantically at the machine guns.

From the house on the left black objects hurtle through the air. Grenades. That should fix them. But they don't. One or two streak for the black opening of the bars and they bounce back. Someone screams—"The bastards—they're wired in."

You see the company commander


INCREASE IN GASOLINE RATION

necessitates

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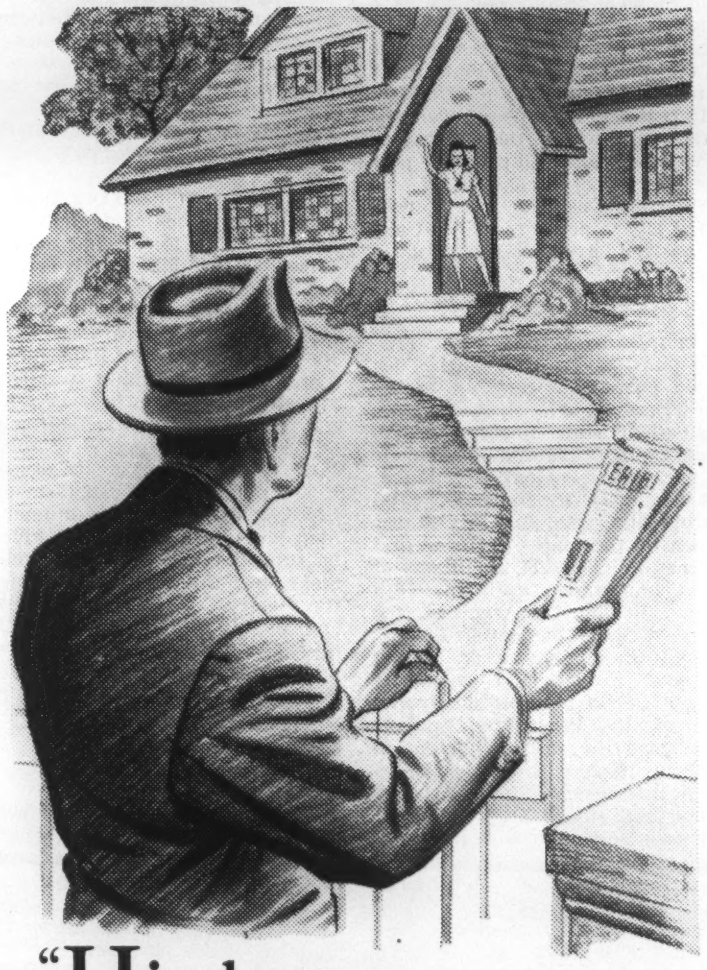

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

*"The Bank For You"*

303

raise himself on his arm; his hat is gone and blood is trickling from a scratch across his forehead; you hear his voice. You in turn, shout "Flame-throwers."

Then someone shouts and from the right a man runs forward. He is firing a Bren from the hip and you wonder, as you keep pressing your own trigger, how far he will get. He stops running, but keeps firing standing up in the open, and then a grenade crashes near him and he drops. As you jerk out your mag and snatch at another you glance around. Men on either side of you are sprawled over their weapons. But the fire from the cellar goes on.

There's a shout as at the left of the clearing a man darts from the cover of the houses; he runs sharply, quickly, like a soldier in a Russian news film. His back is humped under a circular coil, in his hand a length of piping.

Now he is running faster than you'd think a man could run. On all sides of him guns roar and crash, flash and flame shoots from his hands, blinding flame that pours into the opening of the cellar.

Guns chatter, but Red House is silent.

## Laughing

As the company commander shouts, "Get on," you rush forward, and you are laughing. Now you realize that other enemy positions have burst into life. You are making for a stone water pump, and as you dive behind it your officer is already there, firing rapidly.

As you stare round for a target you see four men dash from where a Bren is belting at a Jap gun beneath a house. They race forward, dive into a bomb crater. They crawl up the far side of the crater dripping with mud. The leader reaches the top and his Sten sprays. The Jap gun stops firing and you see a grey shadow roll over it.

Suddenly, you snatch your carbine to your shoulder and fire into the black opening of the house above the crater. A brown-clad figure falls forward out of the darkness and sprawls in the opening. The helmet rolls off and, for a second, you stare at the black shaven skull before it disintegrates into redness as a stream of Bren gun bullets tear into it.

Your officer flings a grenade into a tangle of undergrowth. The chattering of a gun stops. A group of men rush past from behind you towards the burst of the grenade, firing as they run. Grenades hurtle from the clump of bushes and burst with shattering noise among them.

Two men drop, the rest leap on. As they reach the fringe of the bushes, brown-clad figures spring forward. There is a sudden confusion of bodies and steel as they close and slash. Then only the green figures are standing, the brown are crumpled on the ground.

As the British soldiers shove into the undergrowth a Jap breaks out and darts away. He runs clumsily, one arm gone. As you raise your carbine he stops. He stands, pulling at a grenade with his teeth, then he jerks it against his chest and collapses in a black explosion.

The village is ours, the Japs have been beaten.

The brigadier shouts: "Very well done."

## Two V.C.'s

Men turn, and momentarily teeth grin against beards. Then they go on firing and digging.

Then on through the jungle.

The brigadier runs forward to a bomb crater in which the Gurkha commander is standing. He is small, the colonel, and though soaked and mud-covered, he looks neat. His hat is cocked jauntily. He reports that his men are on the embankment and hold the southern end of the bridge.

He is proud, this man from Yorkshire, proud of his little brown soldiers. And proud he may be, for when his story is told two Victoria Crosses will come to his battalion for this day's battle. He and the brigadier walk forward, he pauses and grins. "May I introduce, sir," he says, "your opposite number."

On the ground, sprawled on his back, lies a Japanese officer, his pistol still in his hands. "He ran out of this house and shot himself about ten minutes ago, extraordinary fellow."

You move on to the embankment. There is still the crash of rifles and grenades in the trees.

The brigadier asks: "What can you do, Bertie?"

The answer lies in the pitifully thin line of Gurkhas along the embankment, and in the bodies of their young British officers in the jungle behind.

"Consolidate, sir."

"All right, consolidate, Bertie. Well done. Consolidate here. Somehow we are going to take this bloody place. It needs just one more effort."

The brigadier says to your officer: "Go back and tell the defence company commander to bring his company up here prepared to attack."

Your officer beckons you and begins to run. You follow. It is hard going through the soaking clay. You trip and sprawl forward on your face. As you struggle to your feet there is a crash and a blast and your ears go thick. Your right arm grows heavy above your elbow and burns. Blood is streaming down your fingers, you fall over. Now your officer is leaning over, cutting at your sleeve with a knife. You sicken as he draws a bandage tight below your armpit. He drags you to your feet. You want him to leave you alone, but he pushes you forward.

You walk up the road to the jungle hospital.

**It's a long way to Tipperary for troops on the Burma front, but arrival of mail is a welcome compensation.**

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# Japan's Great Problem Was Lack of Markets

By PERCY PRICE

**On the basis that the natural resources of a country, its geography and population determine to a large extent its foreign policy, this article explains why Japan was driven into a conflict with China and later with the Western powers.**

**This is Mr. Price's second article on Japan. He spent many years as a missionary in the country and has been a careful student of Japanese life and history.**

IT IS easy to grasp the main lines of Japan's economic problem—and when we have done that we have gone far in making clear to ourselves the forces which direct her policy and drive her to action. Japan in some respects resembles Great Britain. Both nations are islands near great continents. Both have large populations, too large to support by agriculture. Both have become great industrial nations depending on imports from foreign lands for necessary raw materials and on foreign markets, for their exports. Both have developed large merchant fleets.

There are however, important differences. Great Britain has an abundance of the coal and iron so necessary for an industrial nation and Japan has very little of either. Great Britain has a vast empire from which she can draw, even in the midst of war, important raw materials and to which she can send her exports. Japan's empire—Korea, Formosa and Manchuria—is by comparison very limited. Great Britain has a dozen places to which she can send her excess population, but Japanese emigrants are shut out of most if not all of the desirable new areas in the world.

In both countries the population is dense, but much more so in Japan as only 13% of her land is arable. Japan has a relatively high birthrate and adds to her population 900,000 each year. She can't support these on the farms. She can't send them abroad and the only way she can provide for them is through industry and trade. Canada, the United States and Russia, with their wide areas know nothing of a problem of this kind. Nor does Great Britain, for any of her excess population can emigrate. Germany has never been under the same pressure as Japan, but Italy with a high birth rate and very meagre natural resources has had somewhat the same problem.

## Depression Behind War

If we were to put our finger on the event which launched Japan on her bold venture to solve for all time her pressing economic problem, it would be the great depression coupled with the high tariff raised against her goods by the Anglo-Saxon and other great powers. The depression was bad enough, but that was a natural economic cataclysm depending on yet imperfectly understood economic laws. Chinese boycotts, high tariffs and the British Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa (1932) were quite different matters. They were human plans designed to shut out Japanese goods.

It was natural, of course, for nations in desperate straits to take what measures they could to protect themselves. In the midst of the great depression Great Britain had her wide empire to fall back on, but Japan had nothing of that kind. The depression greatly reduced Japanese trade, but in addition to that she found herself unable to sell her goods in many countries due to the very high protection.

What would Japan's answer be to a situation of that kind? We can very well imagine the nature of the answer for ourselves. If put into words it would be something like this—"We can't go on forever with our hat in our hand asking the white nations of the world to accept our goods, and yet if we can't sell we can't feed our people. If we are to survive at all we must have an empire of our own which we can control and which will be near at hand".

Where should that empire be? The obvious answer is on the continent in Manchuria, China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. Given control of this area Japan would have an enormous potential market of five hundred million people and practically all the raw materials necessary for industry, such as coal, iron, oil, cotton, wool, rubber and a great variety of other things.

We have often thought of the British Empire as "taking up the white man's burden" to use Kipling's words. The Japanese persuaded themselves that their mission was to take up "the yellow man's burden." The nations in the Far East, China included, were and still are in a backward state. They were being exploited by the white powers and needed the protection of a strong Eastern power. Japan, so they argued to themselves, could render a great service to them by welding them all into one "co-prosperity sphere" in which Japan would be the chief organizing force and protector. Japan then would turn to the heavy industries and allow the lighter types to develop on the continent.

To put the matter in different words, Japan wanted her own empire in the same way Great Britain had hers, and she persuaded herself that her motives were not merely selfish for she would deliver the Far East from the domination of the white powers. At great risk to herself she would take up "the Far Eastern burden".

## Imperial Ambitions Are Old

We have already referred to the fact that it was the great depression and the trade limitations growing out of it which drove Japan to take actual steps to gain control of China. It should be pointed out, however, that this policy of seeking a Far Eastern Empire goes back much further than that. In 1915 during the first great war, Japan made her famous "21 demands" on China which if realized would have given her economic control of that great nation. It was the United States which stood in her way and ultimately forced her to relinquish most of her demands on China. United States wanted the "Open Door" in China. The Japanese felt too that it was the moral support of the United States which kept China

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in the ring from 1937 to 1941, and that was why she made the desperate move of attacking Pearl Harbor. If Germany were able to crush Russia and keep the United States busy in Europe, Japan figured that she could sweep down the Far Eastern sea board and secure for herself the natural resources of these countries. If only given sufficient time to realize on these, no nation or combination of nations could stop her. This last thrust of Japan was indeed a great gamble and was made against the advice of the wiser statesmen of the nation. The younger military element however felt that the risk must be taken if they were to realize their empire in the Far East. They could not go on forever kowtowing to the arrogant white powers.

There were of course, serious moral objections to Japan's invasion of Manchuria and China. Such actions were obviously contrary to the League covenant, the Kellogg Pact, the Nine Power Treaty and the Four Power Treaty. This did not worry the Japanese military because, as we have seen in the former article, the ultimate moral obligation for them is not the sanctity of treaties but what they regard to be in the national interest. They knew, of course, that Germany and Italy would not hesitate to tear up treaties if they believed it was to their advantage to do so.

It is not only that Japan's moral system puts national interest in the first place but Japan could hardly bring herself to believe that Russia, France, Great Britain and Germany and the other great nations which had taken what they felt able to take in the Far East without any qualms of conscience, could really have experienced a change of heart and were going to put away aggression forever. International morality took a high jump for Japan at a very inconvenient time, but she determined not to let the new moral code interfere with her reaching her objectives.

## Trade and War

Japan, Germany and Italy have learned the hard way. The world did, as a matter of fact, change its moral attitude toward the use of aggressive force and they are now being punished for resorting to it. Let us hope this lesson will be enough. It is well for us in the British Empire not to be too self righteous in this matter, but rather to remember the fact that there have been occasions when the Empire has used aggressive force to realize her own national purposes.

If it had been in the power of the League of Nations to deal with such matters as tariffs or other obstructions to trade which arose out of the great depression, and if the League had succeeded in making satisfactory adjustments, it is quite unlikely that we would have had a Japanese invasion of Manchuria and China. It is not enough for a world organization to attempt to prevent war: that organization must go deeper and remove the irritations which give rise to war. At this time we are attempting to set up a new world organization in place of the League. It is well for us to remember that some constructive way must be found to deal with the problems which are bound to arise between nations. This is a most important issue before the San Francisco Conference.

**The shadow of American bombers looms threateningly over the Japanese homeland more and more often these days. Kanoya, naval air base on Kyusha, has been a favorite target. Here a big column of black smoke is rising from a direct hit on an oil dump. Japanese planes were destroyed and ground installations heavily damaged. Many large fires were started on this important base by planes dropping high explosive bombs.** →


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It is necessary that life insurance reserves keep pace with life insurance obligations to policyholders. They are determined mathematically so that the present reserve fund, together with future premiums and investment earnings, will be sufficient to take care of those obligations.

The minimum reserves which must be held are fixed by the laws of Canada and constitute about 95% of the total reserves. The remaining 5% consists of extra reserves held by the companies as additional protection against contingencies. The basis upon which they are determined is fully set out in the companies' government returns.

Until it is needed for payments to policyholders, the reserve fund is growing in the service of the country in socially useful investments.

**It is good citizenship to own LIFE INSURANCE**

*A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada*

L-545

# World Agencies Work Now in Many Fields

By PAUL NORTON

**It is not generally realized how many working examples we have of international cooperation.**

**Since the foundation of the International Postal Union there has been a steady growth of administrative, research and consultative bodies working in harmony for the settlement of international problems.**

**A far from complete list names over eighty such organizations.**

THE idea of "international government" so much to the forefront now because of the San Francisco Conference, is still strange to many millions. But in fact we have increasing amounts of it in limited fields since the foundation of the International Postal Union.

The tendency to increase organized relations between states by the development of agencies beyond the standard relationship through ministries of foreign affairs, diplomatic and consular services and ministries of commerce was strengthened by the experience of the war of 1914-18 and has been further increased during the present war. Indeed, the growth of new agencies of international cooperation has become so prolific that a "Short Guide" to them, by no means complete, lists over eighty.

They vary from a "Central Bureau for the International Map of the World on the Scale of One in a Million" to the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. Many of them—perhaps the majority—are never heard of by the man-in-the-street, but each in its particular sphere does work which in some way affects his life, making it easier or happier.

It's difficult now to cast one's mind back to the time when there was no Postal Union, when sending a letter to someone in another country was a much more complicated and expensive business, with perhaps half-a-dozen routes, each with its own charge, to choose from. There were plenty of people ready to decry the idea of an International agreement on postage, saying that it could not be done. But it was done, proved an almost unexpected success and today is taken for granted.

It would be impossible in a single article even to list all the agencies for international cooperation, but we can take a glance at some of the most curious or important.

## Uniform World Map

The Bureau for the International Map of the World, for instance, has its headquarters at the Ordnance Survey Office in Southampton, England, and its members include all the major countries of the world. A plan for a uniform map of the world was put forward at several Geographical Congresses in the 19th century before it was accepted at an international conference convened by the British government in 1909. The Bureau became permanent in 1920 and is concerned in the publication of maps of the world on a uniform scale and system and in the organization of the interchange of information and copies of completed maps.

Similar in a way is the International Hydrographic Bureau with headquarters at Monaco. It was created by a conference in 1919 and provides a liaison between all the hydrographic services of its members which include about a score of the major maritime nations. It seeks to make navigation safer and to obtain uniformity in hydrographic documents and the science of hydrography.

The value of much scientific research and collection of statistics is lost unless uniform systems are used throughout the world. Comparisons that would be valuable become impossible. As far as vital statistics are concerned, the statistical section of the International Labor Office has sought to get an agreed uniformity that would help everyone. There is an International Bureau that specializes in commercial statistics, producing figures for exports and imports in uniform terms.

Of a different kind is the International Prison Commission. It has not power to interfere in the penal arrangements of its members, which include all the major countries, but it holds congresses at which information is exchanged and current questions of penal law and penitentiary science are discussed and maintains direct relations between the official experts who represent the members. It was founded as far back as 1880.

The International Public Health Office has a very big membership and dates from 1907. It advises member governments on the preparation and working of international conventions relating to public health and particularly to infectious diseases, and was authorized to act as the Advisory Council of the Health Organization of the League of Nations. It works with the international agencies concerned with shipping and air transport and has specialized Commissions for such matters as Quarantine, Opium and Pilgrimages.

To its activities we owe largely the degree of international control that exists over the spread of diseases from country to country and also the comparative freedom with which people can travel in normal times as far as quarantine is concerned.

## Cooperation in Crops

There are many international agencies concerned in particular crops or products which are of such importance that they become the concern of the government of the country producing them. There are international councils or committees, for instance, for such commodities as rubber, sugar, wheat, tea and tin.

The new standards of measurement made necessary by the advance of science and technical inventions led to the International Bureau of Weights and Measures which was founded in 1875. It does not seek to make its many members all adopt the same system of weights and measures for ordinary purposes, but keeps international standards for scientists, governments and artists. It is responsible for keeping the international standard of the metre and kilogram and comparing national standards with international standards. Since 1921, it has also been responsible for international electric standards.

The rights of artists, authors and musicians are protected by the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Work, founded in 1886 to prevent "pirating". Two notable absentees from the considerable list of countries represented in 1938 were the United States and the U.S.S.R. Headquarters are at Berne and the Union has done work that could have been done by no other body in simplifying international copyright law.

These are only samples of scores of international bodies. In every case, it is the governments of the country concerned that are represented—if we listed the international organizations representing only scientific, literary and similar societies and "unofficial bodies", the list would run into hundreds, perhaps a thousand. During the war there has been a great growth of international bodies whose object is the better use of economic resources in particular regions, such as the Caribbean Commission, the North African Joint Economic Mission and the Middle East Supply Centre. Many of them may remain to do valuable work in peace time.


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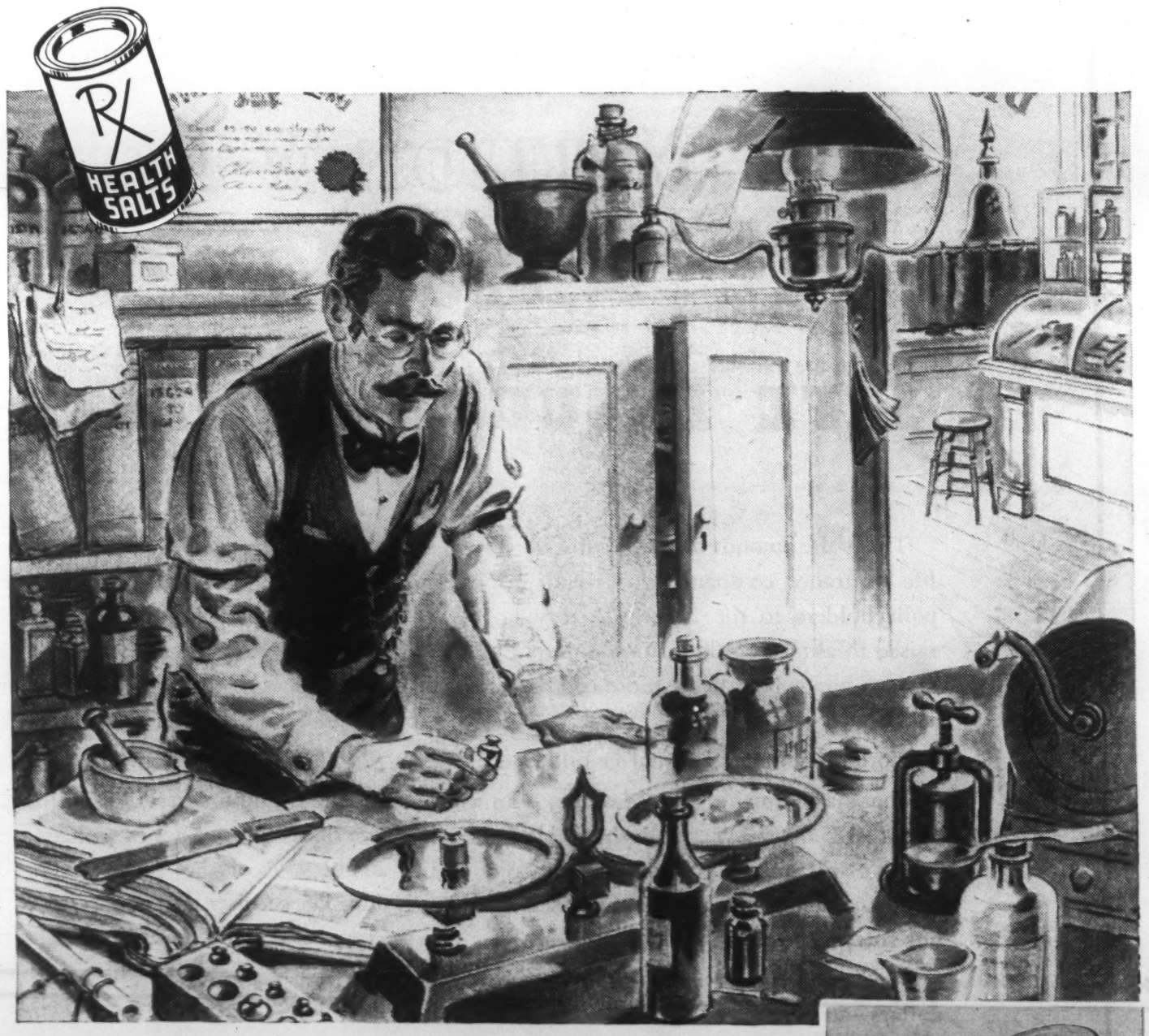


# The Story of Packaged Drugs

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PACKAGING HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADA

## THE LONDON LETTER

# Defence Medals Recognize Unsung Heroes of Battle of Britain

By P. O'D.

ALL God's chillun got medals, or soon will have. In addition to a whole new galaxy of campaign "stars", there is the new Defence Medal for which something over 7,000,000 people are eligible—members of the Forces who served in this country, the Home Guard, the police, the National Fire Service, and Civil Defence. Glory may be spread a bit thin, but it will certainly be spread wide.

This giving of medals and decorations is a tricky business. It must be hedged about with conditions and limits of some sort, or the award ceases to have any value and meaning. The difficulty is to know just where to draw the line. And wherever you draw it there is bound to be injustice and heart-burning—something like trying to lay down one of those new national boundaries. People are sure to get on the wrong side one way or the other.

Besides, there is the further difficulty that any award which is very widely bestowed—the new Defence Medal, for instance—is bound to represent very varied degrees of merit. Ack-ack gunners who fought the raiders over London for years on end, night after night of watchfulness and danger, will get precisely the same decoration as a reluctant Home Guard in some safe rural district who had to be dragged out even to do an occasional bit of arms-drill. But these are problems that the Recording Angel himself would be hard put to it to solve.

The great thing is that service is to be recognized, and that good men and true will have something to show for their devotion to duty in perilous times.

### Not Good For Scenery

Hydro-electric development in this country labors under the heavy handicap that it cannot be achieved without great and regrettable sacrifices of scenic beauty—sacrifices that affect a large part of the population. In a vast country like Canada you can dam up a river or divert a cataract into the turbines of an electrical installation without, in most cases, having to worry at all about the local amenities. There are no local amenities for whose preservation anyone is very much concerned. The operations are too far away from the centres of population to matter that way.

It is very different in the Highlands of Scotland, which are not at all remote in these days of motor travel, and which have become a sort of national playground. Any proposal to flood one of those lovely and romantic glens is likely to arouse almost as much indignation among Londoners as among the local inhabitants, who see themselves faced with the loss of their chief source of income, from the tourists and the sportsmen. An immense number of people are affected one way and another.

Some time ago the Hydro-Electric Board put forward a scheme for electrical development in the Highlands, which involved damming two famous streams, the Garry and the Tummel, near Pitlochry. Two beautiful valleys were to be turned into lakes, the level being raised so high that the falls at the head of the Valley of the Tummel would have an impressive drop of just over two feet!

The general outcry, as you might expect, was loud, furious, and prolonged. Finally two commissions were appointed to go into the matter, one to consider the amenities, the other the fisheries. Both have now brought in their reports, both condemning the scheme and calling for its abandonment. As might also perhaps be expected, the Hydro-Electric Board says it won't accept the recommendations.

### Faster Bricklayers Wanted

Sir Harry Selley, M.P., is a forthright and determined old gentleman. Protesting that the target of 200 to 300 bricks a day, which was set by the Ministry of Works for the bricklayers of the country, was absurdly low in view of the national need, he undertook to lay 200 bricks in two hours, or give £1 to some hospital for every one he failed to lay in the time.

Sir Harry is 73, he hadn't handled a trowel in 45 years, and he didn't even bother to take off his bowler hat. But, in the presence of an admiring gathering of his fellow-Members, including the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, he proceeded to lay his 200 well and truly in just 58 minutes. Which seems to show what can be done if bricklayers will only consent to lay bricks, and cut out the elaborate pantomime in slow motion that usually marks their work.

Sir Harry Selley, M.P., wins his bet.

### Lunch-hour Concerts Popular

One of the pleasant interludes in the grim routine of workaday life in London during the war has been the lunch-hour concerts in the National Gallery. They began as a happy brain-wave—originating, I believe, with Dame Myra Hess, though it is always rather difficult to say who really starts such things. Gradually they were organized and developed, both as lunches and as concerts, until they became for many thousands of people in the West End the highlight of their working day.

Now inevitably arises the question of their continuance. Naturally there is a very widespread popular demand for it. But the National Gallery is not a concert-hall. Its purpose is the display of the nation's art treasures, and already some 50 famous paintings have been brought back to hang once more in their familiar places on the walls.

For nearly six years Londoners have been allowed to see only one at a time. Presumably a good many people will now want to go there—even in their lunch-hour, it may be—and delight their eyes instead of their ears. Meals and music may not seem to them a suitable accompaniment of their ocular bliss.

For the present the concerts are being continued, but there is a general feeling that it won't be for long. It is even probable that there won't be such a demand for lunch-time music, when people can get more concerts at other hours of the day. If however the popular demand should continue to be strong, and professed enthusiasts are sufficiently in earnest, it should surely be possible for them to find other accommodation.


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## BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

# Vancouver's Respirator Squad Has Outstanding Life-Saving Record

By P. W. LUCE

ARTIFICIAL respiration has saved the lives of 523 Vancouver citizens since the fire department's inhalator squad was organized in 1930. This number was 47 per cent of the calls for the squad's services. This year the record is even better, a trifle more than 60 per cent. Many of the cases were babies.

The inhalator eight-man squad works in shifts of four, under the direction of Captain John Anderson. This expert has devised a new method of reviving children, for whom the somewhat strenuous treatment applied to adults is unsuitable because of the comparative softness of the ribs.

The Anderson method consists of holding the child in the arms, applying gentle pressure to the pit of the stomach with one hand while the inhalator is being used, and then releasing the pressure quickly. This is continued until the child breathes normally.

Members of the medical profession endorse this variation of the Schaefer system. They could hardly do otherwise, considering its success.

The outstanding beneficiary during the fifteen years of the inhalator squad's activities is undoubtedly Morris Tuttle, a 56-year-old merchant seaman, who was revived on three separate occasions this spring. The first time it took an hour and a half to bring him back to life. The second time he recovered in five minutes. The third time the treatment lasted half an hour.

The squad's busiest moments were at a fur store fire in 1943, when fumes from the storage rooms knocked out forty firemen within an hour. The street was literally littered with firemen in various stages of gas poisoning, with the inhalator being rushed from patient to patient before these were despatched to the hospitals for further attention.

The inhalator machine consists of two pressure tanks connected by a regulator valve and a "breather" bag, and two lengths of rubber hose, each with a face-piece. Two cases can be treated simultaneously. The breathing mixture is 7% carbon dioxide and 93% oxygen, under 2000 pounds pressure. Recovery is usually fairly rapid.

### Jobs for Juniors

Kelowna has an organization, semi-official, semi-volunteer, that is doing much to keep boys and girls out of mischief, and quite a bit to relieve adults of the necessity of attending to petty chores. It is known as Junior Jobs, Unlimited, and its purpose is to bring youth to the jobs. A phone call to headquarters will bring a boy to mow the lawn, clean out the basement, run an errand, build a dog kennel, or rescue a cat from a telephone pole. Girls are to be got for washing the dishes, minding the baby, picking fruit, mending socks, or anything else within their capacity.

The fixed rates of payment are satisfactory to both parties.

Some such organization would be welcomed in Vancouver, where authorities are worried over an outbreak of hoodlumism which takes the form of breaking windows in schools and churches.

Over 3000 pupils leave the Vancouver schools every year. For the past five years most of these have been absorbed in war industries, but from now on there will be a large number at a loose end, immature and irresponsible, and probably unable to find useful work to keep them the social assets they should be.

### Bee-Keepers Have Problems

Squamish, terminal of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway thirty miles north of Vancouver, is trying hard to get itself declared a closed area for bees.

Persons who like to keep as far away as possible from bees might worry unduly over how the Squamish folk are going to keep unwanted bees from their territory, but the task is not beyond accomplishment, given the necessary government authority. Bees travel only short distances from their hives; the extreme limit is about five miles, as shown by tests conducted with bees dusted with colored powder. There is therefore little likelihood of bees coming from remote sections to contaminate the Squamish broods.

It appears that apiarists have developed a strain of bees by crossing the mild-tempered Italians with the vicious Caucasians, and the result is a highly productive insect that rarely stings. By restricting the area to this single strain, a profitable market for Italo-Russian queen bees might be developed, and a big trade built up in packaged bees which are sold all over the continent.

There is ample "pasturage" for millions of bees in the Squamish district, though the bees may have to be moved from place to place as the season advances. Some apiarists shift their hives five or six times during the summer.

### B.C. Co-ops Fight Taxes

The Okanagan Valley Cooperative Creamery Association, with headquarters in Vernon, has in the past twenty years paid approximately $500,000 in the form of cash or share certificates to its 1260 farmer members. This amount is divided pro rata at the end of the year on shipments of milk and cream for which a base price had been paid on delivery, and there is a very definite feeling that this should not be treated as Association income, and subject to tax. The organization has been protesting energetically against what is considered an unfair levy.

It is contended that the Creamery Association does not make any profit. It acts merely as agent for producers, and the yearly cash distribution should be treated as a deferred payment, not as income. "These are," says a brief presented to the Royal Commission which toured the west earlier this year, "merely a settlement of an excess collection from the sale of members' products. . . A farmers' cooperative should not be required to pay income taxes on capital contributions."

Everard Clarke, manager of the Association, has expressed the opinion that business interests which have been fighting the cooperatives are sadly misinformed as to the real aims and achievements of these groups, which, he adds "may yet prove to be their greatest bulwark against Communism in the troubled times ahead."

### Lamb for Lascars

Lamb is very scarce in British Columbia these days.

There are 340 Lascars at a manning pool in New Westminster.

These are related items, but they require a bit of explanation. Practically all live lambs that come to the coast are bought up for these East Indian sailors. Their religious beliefs do not permit them to eat any other kind of meat.

The province does not produce enough lamb to satisfy the housewives and the Lascars. So the housewives, having no religious scruples, make do with beef, pork, and fish.

The Indians have been received in New Westminster with mixed feelings. Their manning depot is in the residential district, on Federal government property formerly used as a mlitary barracks. The men are there until assigned to ships to be loaded on the Fraser River, and nearby residents are not enthusiastic about the new neighbors.

The party consists of 210 Mohammedans, 130 Hindus, 116 East Portuguese, and 30 Chinese. They made the journey to Canada from Bombay via Glasgow. Most of them have been in the merchant marine since the outbreak of the war, and many have had experience on torpedoed ships.


## Fashions in Income Protection

Yes, there are fashions in insurance as surely as in clothes. For instance: Few lines of insurance have had greater growth . . . *or undergone more changes during the war* . . . than accident-sickness-hospital coverage. As a result, many contracts now in force are as obsolete as pre-war styles.

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## THE WEEK IN RADIO

# Private Stations Have Many Just Kicks But Lewis Overdoes It

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

I CANNOT get quite as excited as my friend, Richard G. Lewis, editor and publisher of the *Canadian Broadcaster*, who strongly protests, both orally and in writing, against what he describes as the "totalitarian control" exercised by the C.B.C. Mr. Lewis claims that the people of Canada are completely uninformed of the undemocratic conditions which exist in Canadian broadcasting. What he is mainly objecting to is the fact that the C.B.C. has now entered a strong and, according to Lewis, unhealthy competition in commercial broadcasting which, heretofore, the private radio stations pretty well controlled themselves.

There are many good arguments in Mr. Lewis's protests. He claims, for example, that the private stations are forbidden to establish network broadcasts. He claims that the wires which link station to station are controlled by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He argues that the setting up of a second Canadian network (the Dominion network) was designed to enable the C.B.C. to carry an even greater number of commercial broadcasts.

It must be kept in mind that Mr. Lewis' journal had its support, in the beginning, from many of the private radio stations.

The *Canadian Broadcaster* is an independent journal, but it consistently voices the "party line" of the private broadcasters of Canada, who, in all justice, have many reasons for complaint.

The interesting new development of the *Canadian Broadcaster* is its featuring of Friedrich A. Hayek's book "The Road to Serfdom". This is the book which *Readers Digest* and most of the advocates of free enterprise are promoting. I think I will stop right there. But I am wondering what significance can be placed in this strange alliance.

SUMMERTIME always means the replacement of many popular programs with new ones. Curiously enough, many listeners like the summer shows as well, if not better, than the ones they replace. Favorable comment is being heard about Lou Snider's "Contrast in Rhythm", now taking the place of "Music For Canadians". Andrew Allan's "Stage '45" goes off the air July 1. This spot will go to a series of weekly plays, written and produced by Vancouver's Fletcher Markle. Allan produced six of Markle's plays on "Stage '45" and often used him in leading roles.

Radio listeners have been far from one mind in their reaction to "Stage '45". Some have said the plays had too much sameness—were too much the "dreams of introverted young men". Many others, and I believe the majority, welcomed this Sunday night program as one of the highlights of their week's listening. Certainly it gave to many young writers and actors a first-rate opportunity of informing Canadians of their talent.

Instead of going off the air for the summer months, "Latin-American Serenade" will replace the go-getting singing star Alys Robi of Montreal with Evelyn Pasen who is returning home to Toronto from the Juilliard School where she has been continuing her voice study. Miss Pasen is one of Toronto's child prodigies and was often heard by Toronto audiences when she was no more than five years old. Miss Robi, whose ambition it is to sing in Europe for five years, is off to Mexico. There she will begin a contract with Radio Mexico. On her way south she will take a screen test for a Walt Disney picture, planned to include a number of Canadian scenes. While she was in Toronto, Miss Robi made many broadcasts by short-wave for the troops overseas.

AS THE censorship bans are gradually relaxed, the C.B.C. plans to let listeners in on some of the war's secrets. Every Wednesday night, beginning this week, C.B.C. men overseas will tell some of the stories marked "hush-hush" for a long time. Called "The Secret Is Out", this new program will include the story of the channel pipe line which carried a steady stream of oil from Liverpool to the allied armies on the coast of France and the story of Popsky's Army in North Africa. War services programs — "L for Lanky", and "Comrades in Arms" are off the air. "Fighting Navy" goes off the end of this month.

SOMETHING should be said here about the swift rise to national, and now international prominence of Portia White, the talented young negro contralto of Halifax. She had a part in a picture made recently by the National Film Board, has broadcast from Canada on short-wave, and will soon be heard on a broadcast to Italy on the "Voce D'America" program of the United States office of War Information.

NOW that the Federal election is over, some comment should be made on the strange ruling of the C.B.C. which forbids during election time anything resembling an interview with a political candidate, a panel discussion or a public forum on political issues. Broadcasting from a political meeting is also banned. Now there are, no doubt, many plausible reasons why these regulations were created, but if we are to maintain in Canada the kind of democracy that most of our servicemen fought to win, there is need for careful inspection of the broadcasting rules affecting election speeches. Although producers of Victory Loan broadcasts may bring Hollywood stars to Canada to build up large radio audiences for a Victory Loan appeal, no political candidate may use such modern publicity methods (and perhaps this is a good thing). The people of Canada would not welcome the participation of, say, Yvonne de Carlo, who is star of "Salome, Where She Danced", in a broadcast of, say, W. L. King, John Bracken or even Mr. Coldwell.

THERE are many things in broadcasting that continue to hold my amazement . . . like the way Walter Winchell broadcasts dull things and makes them sound exciting . . . how Jim Hunter continues to hold his tremendous audience although he breaks most of the rules of good English . . . the way country people love Andy Clarke's "Neighborly News", culled from the weekly newspapers of Ontario . . . the good Scotch pronunciation of "Earl Cameron" on the evening C.B.C. news . . . the gaiety of Stanley St. John's new program, sponsored by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. . . . the offer of the International Y.M.C.A. to pay $500 for a script of 15 minutes, promoting world brotherhood . . . the tremendous popularity of Bob Hope among servicemen . . . the new series of children's programs by Ray Darby of Winnipeg.


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Space is precious in a machine shop like this. For the comfort of the machinists, a solid fuel boiler was in use. But the lost space? The solution was the installation of a gas fired unit heater which could be slung completely out of the way. Automatically controlled, this heater solved another problem. On Saturday, Sunday and holidays, care of a furnace was no longer a headache. Night and day, seven days a week, the shop was kept at the desired temperature.

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# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

## Emily Dickinson and Her Work; New Light on a Shy Poet

ANCESTORS' BROCADES, The Literary Debut of Emily Dickinson, by Millicent Todd Bingham. (Musson, $3.00.)

BOLTS OF MELODY, New Poems of Emily Dickinson, Edited by Mabel Loomis Todd, and Millicent Todd Bingham. (Musson, $4.00.)

CERTAINLY Emily Dickinson was queer; as all poets are. Her mind seethed with unusual concepts making the commonplace mystical and transcendental, and she set them down on paper with a lofty contempt for the poetical "rules" of her generation. She died in 1890. The first printing of any of her poems was four years later. Critics withstood the shock of her technical imperfections and savored the thought with enthusiasm.

She died leaving a box full of manuscript and no instructions about it. Her sister, Lavinia, who was queerer even than Emily, though in a more earthy manner, had neither the competence nor the taste to prepare the poems for the printers, and appealed to a neighbor, Mrs. Todd, the brilliant wife of the astronomer at Amherst College. For months and even years Mrs. Todd deciphered manuscripts with interlineations and corrections and at last, by the aid of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, brought the first volume to the press.

Other volumes followed. Then after some time, Lavinia's sister-in-law began sending stray poems of Emily's to the magazines and pocketing the money. A raging family row followed. By no act of her own Mrs. Todd was dragged into it and Lavinia sued her over a disputed piece of land. Meanwhile reams of poems stayed unpublished.

The story, which is as mad a tale as one sees in a dog's age, is told by Mrs. Todd's daughter. Only extreme interest in the poet and her work holds the reader to the dreary facts.

Contemporaneously the same editor publishes "Bolts of Melody", a collection of some nine hundred lyrics or fragments, originally copied for the press by her mother, and not until now exhumed from their camphorwood box. Not all of them are good; indeed most of them are anything but, save for a flashing thought or fantasy. Still they bring to public notice the strange mind of the Amherst recluse who never left her house save at night to water her garden. Here is a sample:

Like rain it sounded till it curved
And then I knew 'twas wind;
It walked as wet as any wave
But swept as dry as sand.

When it had pushed itself away
To some remotest plain
A coming as of hosts was heard—
That was indeed the rain.

It filled the wells, it pleased the pools,
It warbled in the road.
It pulled the spigots from the hills
And let the floods abroad.

It loosened acres, lifted seas,
The sites of centres stirred,
Then like Elijah rode away
Upon a wheel of cloud.

•

## Four Above Average

By W. S. MILNE

FIREWEED, by Naomi Royde Smith. (Macmillan, $3.00.)

FIREMAN FLOWER, by William Sansom. (Macmillan, $2.75.)

THE JOURNAL OF MARY HERVEY RUSSELL, by Storm Jamieson. (Macmillan, $2.75.)

THE NORTH WIND OF LOVE, by Compton Mackenzie. (Oxford, $3.00.)

"FIREWEED" is a straightforward story in the traditionally acceptable pattern of the English novel. Its hero, Rufus Greyne, is presented as a boy in 1885, and makes his final bow to the reader in 1941. There is a family tree. There are scenes in the ancestral mansion, at school, in London, in Paris, during both the wars. Greyne is a painter, and becomes a rather famous one before the end of the story. The concluding chapters deal with the effect of the London blitz on his life and art. It is well written, solid without dullness, and made lively by a well-drawn series of character portraits.

"Fireman Flower" will never have a waiting list at the lending libraries, if even they include it on their shelves. It is a collection of stories which bear many points of resemblance to surrealist art. All are realistically told, with the detail set forth in a style which is technically as painstaking as Dali's melting watches or furry teacups. But the details do not seem to belong. Ordinary persons do strange things for hidden reasons, and the author makes us feel we have been transplanted to a world in which cause and effect are related in no way corresponding to the norm of our own experience.

Many of the stories have obvious symbolic significance, but it is a wilful and arbitrary symbolism, and would seem to demand talents of psycho-analytical divination beyond the reach of this reviewer. Nevertheless, these strange tales have a fascination and a power that mere humbug could scarcely exert. There is in many of the stories descriptive writing that is extraordinarily fine. Most of the time I didn't know what the author was getting at, but he made me wish I did.

"The Journal of Mary Hervey Russell" purports at first to be the journal of Miss Jamieson's chief fictional character, travelling about in prewar Europe, and later, during the war, at home in England. This device, however, is at best a half-hearted attempt at objectivity, and is soon laid aside or forgotten. What the book turns out to be is really a series of essays in which the author seems to be thinking aloud, or else attempting to straighten out her ideas on many subjects that trouble her. It is a sort of spiritual autobiography, a "confession" book and a *credo*. Its writing must have given Miss Jamieson relief during a trying time, but I am not at all sure that her catharsis was worth publishing.

It is a tortured, unhappy book, in which the involved and awkward sentences seem the very symbols of its author's mental turmoil. It must be read slowly, it often has to be puzzled over, and its lack of "form" and balance make one feel that it is rather the raw material of a book, a book that Miss Jamieson cannot bring herself to write. It is, however, the work of an acute, honest, sensitive and critical mind, and much of it is full of meat. The section on poets and the war is particularly pungent and illuminating.

"The North Wind of Love" is Compton Mackenzie's fifth volume in his "The Four Winds of Love", the first of which was published about nine years ago. There is one more to come. Its central characters are old friends to those of us who have read and enjoyed the previous volumes in the series; how they would strike new readers I do not know. I am looking forward to the day when I can sit down and read through the series as a whole.

John Ogilvie is the chief figure in "The North Wind", and we have glimpses of the Sterns—three generations of them. John is now about fifty, and the concluding volume will probably hand on the torch to Corinna and Padraig, and complete the cycle of growth, spring following winter. The present volume covers 1931 to 1933, and the author in a foreword says the next, the second volume of "The North Wind" and the last of the series, will end in 1937. The struggle for Scottish nationalism is the main theme of this book, aside from the lives of the characters themselves, and about a third of the story is devoted to its discussion.

Compton Mackenzie's characters are well done always, and their conversation is a joy to listen to, whether it be that of the nationalistic biscuit salesman, or the more urbane and charming Miriam Stern. It is a pleasure to be among such intelligent and stimulating people. What Compton Mackenzie has to say about Scotland today will go down ill with those addicted to Burns dinners, but it is a useful corrective to the tipsy sentimentality with which many of Scotland's sons abroad profess to regard her. "Here's tae us! Wha's like us?"

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CANDY SHOPS

## Poetic Radio Play On The Victory

ON A NOTE OF TRIUMPH, by Norman Corwin. (Musson. $2.00.)

WHAT was the meaning of V-E Day? What was behind the vision of crowds, banners and multi-colored rockets? A confused kaleidoscope of thoughts; hatred for five years of cruelty and lies, scorn for an uplifted clown-paperhanger and his helpers who had their fun and dared not face the price to be exacted, joy for the homecoming soldier, tears for the dead and mutilated, and fear lest fools might do it again.

A writer of radio-plays, who has won distinction in that experimental field of art, was asked by the N.B.C. to write a broadcast for Victory Day. This is the play, or rather the monologue, and it has the power and distinction of good thinking lighted by passion. It concentrates the nebulous ideas of all men into swift retrospect and fierce questioning about tomorrow, and there are passages in it that have all the vigor and grace of fine poetry. Indeed, despite the modest disclaimer of Mr. Corwin, this reader insists that the whole play is a poem, big enough to be colloquial without losing dignity. Here are the final lines,

"Lord God of test tube and blueprint
Who jointed molecules of dust and shook them till their name was Adam,
Who taught worms and stars how they could live together,
Appear now among the parliaments of conquerors and give instruction to their schemes,
Measure out new liberties so none will suffer for his father's color or the credo of his choice;
Post proofs that brotherhood is not so wild a dream as those who profit by postponing it pretend;
Sit at the treaty-table and convoy the hopes of little people through expected straits,
And press into the final seal a sign that peace will come for longer than posterities see ahead,
That man unto his fellow man shall be a friend forever."

•

## Smugglers' Trail

NO PASSPORT FOR PARIS, by Alice-Leone Moats. (Allen, $3.00.)

BIG time correspondents are mostly men. Miss Moats is the exception. But the men regard her with the highest respect, not only because she is a distinctly "nice person" but because on occasion she can scoop them. So she is admitted to the brotherhood under the name of "Moatsey." Perhaps admiration can no farther go. Her equipment is complete freedom in four languages, passion for a good story and the resolution to get it in spite of hell and high water.

She was in Spain, properly accredited and free to travel anywhere. She had trouble with censors but that was to be expected. She had more trouble with the Foreign Office when one story slipped past the censors. But that trouble died down, and she started looking for more. She resolved to make a trip into occupied France, taking a smugglers' route through the Pyrenees.

This is the story of her journey in weariness and misery, and of her three months in the role of a Frenchwoman, bearing false papers and a false name. She was in Pau, in Toulouse and in Paris aided by the Underground but even interviewing collaborationists and meeting many remarkable figures. Among these was a professor, deep in the Underground movement, who warned her and her readers that after the war the feeling of gratitude to the Allies would cool off. "It was a compatriot of yours," he said, "who once wrote that fish and visitors begin to smell after three days. We don't like the British very much, and in principle, we do like the Americans, but I am willing to predict that it is against the latter that the most resentment will eventually be shown. Your people never seem to be able to realize that nobody ever really loves the strong, the powerful and the rich."

This is a sample of the acute nose for news that Miss Moats possesses. Her book is best in the description of her smugglers' trek and of the persons and personalities she met. It is less interesting in her shopping tours, sometimes her interest in Miss Moats betrays her. But assuredly she has reason to be interested.

## The Real Thing

KEEP YOUR HEAD DOWN, by Walter Bernstein. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

A YOUTH Congress in Yugoslavia is considerably different from the ones we know, where everyone is well-dressed and sits precisely in some noble hall or church awaiting some "inspirational" speaker. Marshal Tito had called this one at a time when almost the whole country was overrun by Germans. The delegates travelled at night and on foot, mostly fully armed like guerrillas, and not unusually killing a few Germans on the way.

The author of this book joined one of the groups of delegates and walked with them from the Adriatic coast for seven nights over the mountains to Tito's headquarters. The delegates from Montenegro were fifty strong. A hundred had started from home two months before, but had fought two pitched battles successfully, which accounted for their losses.

Besides the record of this Congress the author has provided a series of tales emphasizing the boredom, confusion and the ghastly humor of war. The book ends with a moving sketch of the soldier coming home to his wife and the baby he had never seen.

## WORLD OF WOMEN

# Introduction to Alice: the Girl Who Will Never Grow Old

By MARION SIMMS

ON THE Fourth of July, Alice will be 83 years old. You would never guess it; Alice will never grow really old.

Alice is the little lady in the nonsense of "Wonderland"—the story known to young and old around the world.

Creator of "Alice in Wonderland" was 30-year old Charles Dodgson, who had been ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Oxford the year before and had remained at the university as a mathematics master.

A dignified and quiet young Englishman, Dodgson nevertheless loved to concoct droll and dreamy tales to delight children. He had already had plenty of chance to practice story-telling on his eight younger sisters at the family rectory in Cheshire. Strangely enough, the stammering which troubled him and prevented him from taking a priest's orders was not so noticeable when he was spinning tales for youngsters.

And now, on this warm July day in 1862, Charles Dodgson stopped rowing on the Isis River near Oxford town to tell his three young passengers—daughters of Dean Liddell of Christ Church at Oxford—a story they were clamoring for. To make the story seem more real, he called the heroine Alice, after one of the little girls in the rowboat.

### Dual Life

It was a "golden" day. Dodgson mentioned it later in his writings. Resting from his exertions in the sunshine, he let his fancy spin a fantastic adventure of Alice's experiences in a "wonderland".

The story was soon published under the pseudonym of "Lewis Carroll", which Dodgson had first used on a little published poem when he was 24. Alice's adventures brought the retiring native of Daresbury village more renown than all his astute lectures and profound writings in his professional field of mathematics.

Life became a dual existence for the Rev. Dodgson, although he would never publicly acknowledge his authorship of this and later nonsense books. His answer to any questions was always: "Mr. Dodgson neither claims nor acknowledges any connections with the books not published under his own name."

### Original Manuscript

Still, while Charles Dodgson's volumes in "A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry", his "Treatise on Determinants", and his "Guide to the Mathematical Student" are known only to the few, Lewis Carroll's "Alice" has been translated into 14 languages. Some of the "topsy-turvy puns", incidentally, have been something of a task for translators, especially in Chinese.

In English editions, alone, there have been 170 issues. In one American edition, illustrated by the Hungarian artist, Willy Pogany, Alice was modernized as an experiment. There was thunderous protest from those who declined to have their Alice in bobbed hair and modern frocks. Others, though, thought the change amusing.

The story—together with a sequel—"Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found" — was later turned into a successful stage play.

Years later, Alice Liddell then a woman of 73 was to sit in the famous London auction rooms of "the great Sotheby" on Bond Street and watch with tears in her eyes as the original manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland" came under the hammer. The old pages sold to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia for $77,000—the highest priced book transaction since $109,000 was paid for the Gutenberg Bible at a New York sale.

Lewis Carroll also wrote a fantastic story in verse he called "The Hunting of the Snark: An Agony in Eight Fits", and while it was widely read it never had the sensational success of the "Alice" yarns.

### Children's Friend

Actually, "Alice in Wonderland" was not the impulsive invention of the Rev. Dodgson that lazy summer day on a quiet river. The germ of the idea goes back to the days in his father's vicarage when he entertained his sisters with flights of imagination. When he grew up, these stories developed, but they never lose that inexplicable magic touch that so delights children.

Dodgson's was not a particularly happy life. He lived a lonely, austere existence for the most part, save for the entertaining he loved to do for little girls. He was constantly on the search for puzzles and rhymes and verses they might enjoy. He gave dinner parties for them, treated them to the theatre, made photographs of them, and wrote them all letters.

But he became the friend of children for all time by introducing them to Alice.

# Sandringham: the King's Country Retreat and Model Estate

By ARTHUR NETTLETON

LIKE millions of his subjects throughout the world, King George VI has been busily engaged in war activities during the last six years, and his opportunities for relaxation have been drastically curtailed. Since the war clouds began to recede from the European sky, however, His Majesty's thoughts have gone more and more towards the restoration of his country properties, till they regain something akin to their normal peacetime status.

Very soon after the outbreak of the war in 1939, steps were taken to put the royal estates to use in the Allied cause. At Windsor, the felling of trees began, the golf course was turned over to sheep, and large tracts of hitherto uncultivated land were ploughed up for food production. An intensified timber-felling program was also put into operation at Balmoral, Scotland, while other measures to assist the war effort were inaugurated at Sandringham, Norfolk.

Now the pendulum is swinging back, and it is hoped that with care and attention the war scars can ultimately be erased from these royal estates. The process will take years to complete, but Sandringham at least is expected to have much of its normal appearance at no very distant date.

This fine mansion and estate, indeed, surpasses His Majesty's other residences for one important reason. Unlike Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, it is his own property, bequeathed to him by his late father, who in turn inherited it from King Edward VII. Sandringham, moreover, was established primarily as a retreat, a place where the Sovereign could assume the role of a country squire and temporarily cast off the burdens of kingship.

The property will reach its centenary as a royal estate in 1963, for it was in 1863 that King Edward VII purchased it (when he was Prince of Wales) for £220,000. Situated not far from the Norfolk coast, yet within comparatively easy reach of London, it seemed to him an ideal estate to be turned into a royal haven.

Seven years after the purchase of the 7,000-acre estate, the present Sandringham House was completed. Various additions and improvements

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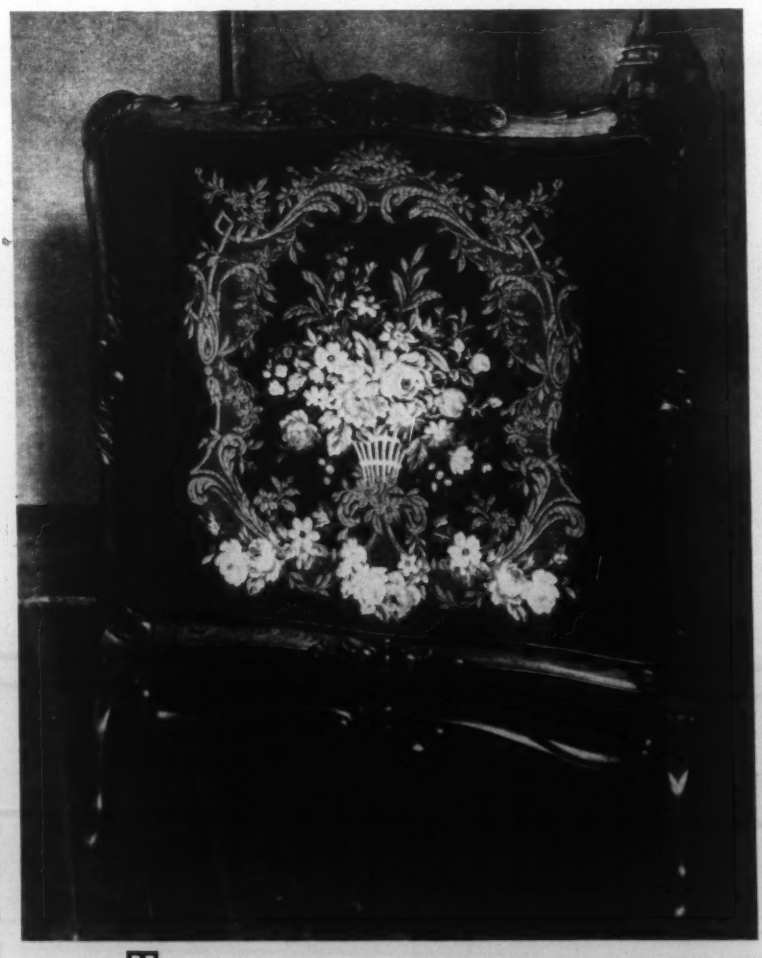

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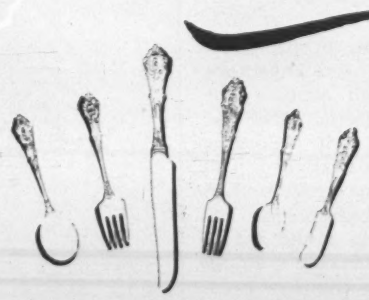

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*1 Salad Fork*
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(such as a magnificent ballroom and a model dairy farm) were introduced later. Today, the property serves to a still greater degree the double purpose of a royal retreat and a self-supporting estate.

The affection which Sandringham holds for the Royal Family is evident from its being frequently chosen as the scene of the royal Christmas celebrations. To Sandringham, too, have gone the majority of the gifts received by the King and Queen during Dominion tours. The late King George V had a room set aside for the display of these souvenirs, together with mementoes of his Naval days, and the present Sovereign has added many of his own presents and knicknacks.

With the coming of more normal conditions, a gradual return of the more splendid days of Sandringham can be expected. To this residence the King and Queen are entitled to invite their personal friends. At Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle the list of guests is governed partly by political considerations; at Sandringham, this being the King's private residence, the invitations are immune from such influence.

A sojourn here is an unforgettable experience. Not only does the invitation denote admittance to the royal circle of personal friends, but it gives an introduction to royal hospitality at its best. Few mansion homes in Britain have such well appointed guest rooms, or can show such detailed attention to the occupants' comfort and convenience. For instance, in addition to having a telephone, each room is provided with maps and guide-books of the neighborhood. The house even has its own post office, and the library is intended for use and not merely for show. Guests are able to borrow novels by modern authors, the choice not being limited to "heavy" works, as is so often the case in large private collections.

## Norfolk Property

It is a happy sidelight on the King's interest that Sandringham is not entirely reserved for the enjoyment of the Royal Family and their close friends. The wonderful gardens are thrown open to the public from time to time, and the privilege of being able to see these fine displays is one benefit which the immediate future may be expected to restore.

Indeed, this Norfolk property of King George serves a further public purpose. It has greatly influenced British farming for many years. King George V set out to make it a model of what an efficiently run estate should be. He made it a centre for agricultural experiments and research, and that policy has been carried on by the present Sovereign.

Consequently, in addition to helping the Allied war effort during the last six years, Sandringham has assisted other big estates throughout Britain to do the same. On this Norfolk property were carried out some of the first experiments in mechanized farming methods in Britain, and the lead thus given encouraged other estate owners to modernize their methods.

When war conditions entailed a big expansion of Britain's home-grown food production, the means of doing so had already been the subject of much research and experiment on the King's estate. The promotion of this enterprise is not likely to be relaxed with the coming of peace, the future of British agriculture being a direct concern of both the King and the Government.

Another beneficial agricultural activity at Sandringham—and one which similarly promises well for the future—is the cultivation of flax. This crop was introduced here several years ago, first as an experiment, and then for profit and demonstration. As a result of scientific research on the King's farm in Norfolk, many other big farmers are now interested in supplying raw material for the linen industry. Whereas flax was rarely grown in England a few years ago, it is becoming an increasingly popular crop, and royal interest has given it a promising future.

## Dutch Style

The dairy farm here is in Dutch style, and was introduced by the late Queen Alexandra. It supplies dairy produce to the royal residences—and also to the public, for the surplus is sent to the markets. Hospitals, too, benefit from this enterprise.

The shooting parties, which in normal times took place on the Sandringham estate, were of course suspended when war broke out. But their resumption is another pleasure to which the King looks forward. The peacetime number of birds reared there is at least 20,000, and the seasonal "shoots" often lasted from dawn till dusk. The game-room at Sandringham is one of the finest in the world, and can accommodate up to 6,000 birds.

There are several further reasons why Sandringham occupies so high a place in the affections of the Royal Family, and why it will continue to be their favorite family retreat. It was in York Cottage, a modest house on the estate, that King George V and Queen Mary (then Prince and Princess of Wales) began their married life in 1893. At York Cottage the present Sovereign was born in 1895, and there he spent many of his happiest childhood days.

## Nursery For Princes

The "cottage" was built originally to accommodate bachelor guests, but was turned into a nursery for the young Princes. Some of the toys which they used, and the cradle which they occupied in turn, are still treasured as royal family heirlooms.

A further Sandringham attraction is the small but beautiful church on the estate. It serves royalty, guests, and villagers alike, and it contains several beautiful memorials to former royal servants, as well as a stained-glass window in memory of the uncle of King George VI—the Duke of Clarence, who died in 1892.

Whenever the King and Queen attend Divine Service here, it is again evident that Sandringham is the place where they consider they are entitled to set aside their rank. The service is a simple one, with none of the ceremonial which sometimes accompanies royal visits to other churches.

It was the father of the present King who once declared: "At Sandringham I wish only to be known as a country gentleman with a zealous love of my county, and an earnest regard for the well-being of my neighbors and tenants." Those are sentiments which, by deed and implication, King George VI has reiterated, and which he is now beginning to apply again, unhampered by the major difficulties of the last six years.

He has the further aim of making this Norfolk property set a standard and give a lead to British estate owners engaged in helping to build the peace.

## MOTLEY

HIS mistress, Mirth, with three-lashed, cruel whip,
Hurried him on to quirk and jibe and quip;
He leaped ahead—half joying in his fate—
Feeling the lash more keenly when 'twas late:
Now he is silent—pitiful, fleeced lamb—
His folly sealed in his last epigram.

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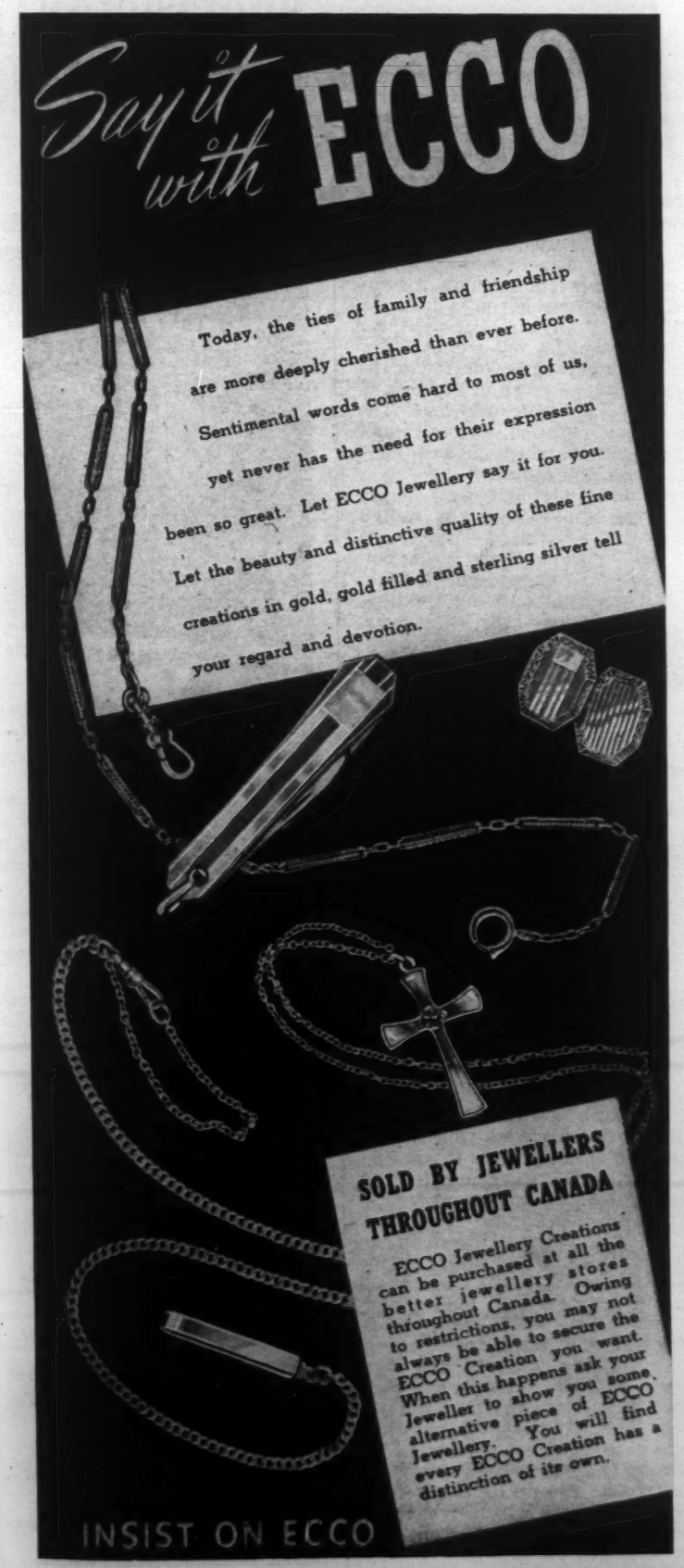
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## WORLD OF WOMEN

# Commercial Artist: One Picture Is Worth a Thousand Words

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

*This is one of a series of articles on careers for young women which will appear at frequent intervals during the coming weeks. "Saturday Night" believes that at no time has it been of greater importance that young women choose carefully and wisely the place in the world where they can be of greatest service to the community in work that brings them personal satisfaction and happiness. The articles by Miss Lillian D. Millar will give as full and complete information as space permits of the careers under discussion.*

THE door of opportunity stands wide open for the woman who has the talent and other qualifications necessary to be a commercial artist.

Do not be misled by the idea that to be an artist you need only a heaven-sent gift. It is true that innate talent is essential, but unless you are willing to work hard, to draw, then to redraw, to experiment and to do a host of apparently uninteresting things, you will never be an artist. To be an artist you must want to create, you must find in drawing your greatest interest and pleasure.

Aside altogether from talent, there are many qualifications for success. You need plenty of enthusiasm and ambition. You should have a good general education. You need to have an alert, well-trained mind so that you can grasp quickly and carry out the ideas of your clients. You need to be keenly observant and to have an active imagination. You must be dependable, accurate and painstaking. The temperamental artist is not likely to keep a salaried job. You must have perseverance and the same self control which is needed in any other profession, for you must be able to turn out good work in a business-like way, with reasonable speed and sometimes under pressure.

First of all you must have technical skill and this requires training. You have to be able to draw well and to express ideas in an original manner. In most cities across Canada there are schools which offer courses in commercial art. The better ones have four-year courses and give a diploma upon graduation. A post graduate course may be taken if you want to specialize in any particular line. Technical schools in large cities include art in their curriculum and offer special courses in commercial art. It may be possible also to get training by private tuition or by entering a studio or an engraving firm as an apprentice. Correspondence courses are also available. Get all the training you can, for advancement goes hand in hand with skill.

Just as it is necessary for a doctor to intern in a hospital before he can set up in practice, so the training of a commercial artist is not complete without some practical experience. It is likely therefore that you will have to accept a junior job with small remuneration for the first few months after you graduate. After this period, advancement depends almost on yourself and on the type of work you put out.

### The Free Lance

Many firms employ commercial artists; photo-engravers, lithographers, publishers, newspapers, advertising agencies, department stores and other commercial organizations and industrial concerns. Most of these artists receive a stated salary, although some are paid by the hour, and get time and a half for overtime. Sometimes artists—particularly fashion artists—are hired on contract. Since the season for this type of employment is short, the artist usually tries to get a certain figure guaranteed before accepting the offer. There is also the free lance artist who sells her wares wherever she can find a market for her particular style of work. Her charges are based on her skill as an artist and also on the demand for her services. Your income would depend almost entirely on your work. If it is mediocre, your income will be also. If you are fortunate enough to develop a style which appeals to the public, you can almost name your own terms.

Advertising in all its branches probably provides the largest number of jobs for commercial artists. Artists prepare layouts, do the lettering and draw the illustrations for the advertisements which appear in newspapers and magazines. They design display advertising, such as posters, display cards, signs, etc. They design labels and packages for every type of product. They draw illustrations for catalogues, calendars, programs and advertising pamphlets.

If you decide to become a commercial artist you should learn as much as you can about the priciples of advertising so that you can carry out the ideas of the advertiser or develop new ones for his approval. You need to understand also something about the mechanical processes of printing and engraving so that your drawings will be practical as well as beautiful. For example, an entirely different type of drawing may be needed for an illustration to appear in a newspaper than is required for one to go into a magazine with high grade paper. Women artists excel in those branches of advertising which are directed to women. They do most of the drawing of fashions and of women's and children's clothing. They appear to be able also to catch expressions of babies and children better than men can.

### Know Your Market

A study of the numerous magazines on the market will show the wide variety of work done by the artist. If you want to be an illustrator you must have a keen understanding of human nature for you must be able to make each character live. You must be able to grasp the essence of a story, to catch its spirit and to translate them into the picture you draw. Moreover, you must be accurate in every detail. A knowledge of design in furniture, costumes, architecture will prevent mistakes. A study of nature will enable you to draw the trees, flowers and plants of whatever country or district you are depicting.

There is big scope for the artist who has a keen sense of humor and can put it into her drawings. The humorous illustration, the caricature, or the cartoon which is well done will always find a market.

Industrial and commercial design is a growing field. Artists design jewelry and silverware. They create patterns for china. They throw pottery shapes and then ornament them. They design patterns for textiles, such as dress materials, chintz, etc. They have a hand in designing furniture, toys, lighting fixtures and hundreds of other commodities. In fact the industrial art designer may be called upon to plan the design of any manufactured product. Industrial design is becoming an important vocation and with the development of new materials, such as plastics, the demand for such workers will doubtless increase, especially when manufacturers switch once more to the making of civilian goods and want to turn out those new and better designs, we have been hearing so much about.

### After Marriage

If you so desire, you should be able to continue your work quite successfully after marriage. If you don't want to keep a full-time job you could do free lance work which could be handled at home. Even if you live in a town or village remote from a commercial centre, any work which does not involve a close time limit could be done, such as illustrations for magazines, books, book covers, etc.

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For some time earlier this spring work was pushed on "Front Line" coast towns to prepare for summer visitors, who have been unable to disport on England's beaches since 1939. Above: removing tank traps from the sands at Broadstairs. But now the season is back in full swing. Certainly "back to normal" is evident at Southend, where lower photo was taken.

# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Allers, at the "Prom", Revives a Fine Scherzo by Josef Suk

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Bohemian conductor, Franz Allers, was again on the podium at last week's Promenade Symphony concert, and obtained admirable results from the orchestra. Younger members of the organization, obtaining their first experience as orchestral players this summer, must have gained a good deal from his sojourn, in every field of endeavor.

His program, as well as the numbers of the guest singer, Conrad Thibault, mingled in a rather exceptional degree familiar and unfamiliar music. Though Prom audiences are mainly made up of ever-growing forces of youthful music lovers, it is probable that a large percentage of them were already familiar with the Berlioz "Rakoczy March" and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, the two latter movements of which were admirably rendered. But, so far as I recollect, Hans Kindler's brilliant orchestral arrangement of a tuneful Toccata by Girolami Frescobaldi, greatest organist of the period when Shakespeare was writing his tragedies, has only been heard once or twice previously. One was glad to note how easily a vast audience came under the spell of Delius' gentle and lovely "Walk to the Paradise Gardens";—a tribute to Mr. Allers' inspiring interpretation.

### The Czechs in Music

For a commentator there was deep interest in the conductor's presentation of "Scherzo Fantastique" by Josef Suk, one of the followers of Smetana and Dvorak in the Czech national school, and therefore a fellow countryman of Mr. Allers. The public hardly realizes, perhaps, how prominent a place Czech music and musicians are attaining on this side of the Atlantic. For instance the composer of "The Vagabond King", Rudolf Friml is a Czech though his career in light opera has been made in America. I first heard him as an accompanist to Kubelik, and the charming air "L'Amour, Toujours L'Amour", heard over the radio almost every day was originally a violin composition used as an encore number by the flawless virtuoso. On her last appearance at the Proms, the Czech prima donna Novotna, prefaced a rendering of this song by reminding her audience that Friml was a compatriot of hers.

Mr. Allers wished to give recognition to the tenth anniversary of the death of Josef Suk, which occurred at Prague, May 29, 1935; and a loan of the manuscript of "Scherzo Fantastique" had to be obtained from the Free Library of Philadelphia. I have known one or two of his violin pupils, but his compositions, though voluminous, are little known outside Prague and Vienna. He was the favorite pupil and later the son-in-law of Dvorak. His father-in-law, and his wife, to both of whom he was devotedly attached, died within a few months of each other in 1904-5. These events produced in Suk a complete mental collapse. Though he lived for thirty years after his recovery was never complete.

The "Scherzo Fantastique" illustrates his special characteristics as a composer; a generous use of work so complex as to demand more rehearsals than it was possible to obtain. Consequently the conductor was obliged to feel his way with the orchestra, and the general effect did less than justice to the memory of Suk. Nevertheless it is a composition which betokens genius, and which I should like to hear again under more favorable conditions.

There was no timidity about the rendering of a Suite of Offenbach airs, based on Massine's ballet "Gaieté Parisienne" which Mr. Allers has conducted here as a ballet and in which the whirlwind Cancan dance makes an intoxicating finale.

It is regrettable that the portion of the program which was broadcast across Canada embraced only the more commonplace numbers of the French baritone Conrad Thibault: Finden's "Kashmiri Song"; Lecuona's "Siboney" and Youman's "Through the Years"; all good enough in their genre but less important than "Evening Star" from "Tannhauser", the aria "Promesse de mon Avenir" from Massenet's "King of Lahore"; Brahms' "All Alone in the Fields" and even the delightfully racy humorous song "Methuselah" by the original young composer Sacco sung earlier.

I have never found much excitement in listening to the music of Massenet, but it is remarkable how much of his music is heard in the course of a single season. Had Paris been free at the time of the centenary of his birth in 1942, it would probably have been the occasion of a great centenary celebration. He is popular with all distinguished singers because his arias unquestionably provide opportunity for display of their finesse and steadiness in emotional interpretation. It has been said he used the tender idioms of Gounod in combination with the methods of Wagner. Declamation of a subtle order is requisite, and Massenet almost invariably used legato for intense passionate expression. "The King of Lahore" is one of his earlier operas, dating from 1877, when he was 35 years old. The aria sung by Mr. Thibault possesses all the characteristics I have mentioned and is a remarkable test for the art of a singer. This test was amply met by his lustrous tones, elegance of diction and intelligence in phrasing.

### Brantford Memories

Toward the end of the regular season the Eaton Operatic Society presented Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida" for the first time in Toronto and some weeks later took the same production to Brantford, where it had been played by the old Brantford Musical Society over half a century ago. It is very probable that the Brantford production was the first in Canada of this neglected work. The recent revival moved Ralph H. Reville, for many years publisher of the vanished Brantford *Courier* to write for


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"The Expositor" of that city his memories of the Society's very ambitious activities in the early nineties. Brantford's population was then less than half that of today, but it was an important industrial centre and the home of several noted Canadians. It boasted a good theatre, the Stratford Opera House, at which many of the noted dramatic stars appeared; and there "Princess Ida" was presented on January 5th, 1894, under the direction of Frederick G. Rogers, organist of Grace Church, who was also a pianist and 'cellist, and is believed to have died in Calgary since the present war began.

Mr. Reville says his newspaper The *Courier* devoted seven columns to the production, in which many young people of the leading local families took part. The Brantford Musical Society began its activities in 1889 with "Iolanthe" under Dr. Heath, who was both a physician and an organist. Other productions prior to "Princess Ida" were "Pirates of Penzance", "Pinafore" and "Chimes of Normandy". "Pinafore" was conducted by G. H. Fairclough, late a noted organist in Toronto; and one of the cast was J. E. Jacques, an excellent musician at that time musical instructor in the Institute for the Blind, at Brantford, where Graham Bell conceived the telephone. Mr. Jacques had been a chorister in York Minster when Dr. Tertius Noble was organist there.

Dr. Noble was brought to St. Thomas's Church, on Fifth Avenue, New York and through his influence Jacques went from Brantford to St. Paul's Chapel, New York, where the pew in which George Washington worshipped is still shown to visitors.

After the financial success of "Princess Ida" F. G. Rogers persuaded the Musical Society to turn to oratorio and a production of Handel's "Samson" was organized on a large scale. The Harris Orchestra of 30 pieces was brought from Hamilton as well as eminent soloists from New York. "Samson" was produced in the vast Drill Hall and churches, schools and fraternal societies loaned chairs. Mr. Reville who was Secretary-Treasurer of the event says that the gross receipts reached nearly $3,000, an extraordinary showing for a small city in which there were no street cars or automobiles. But expenses had been so large that the surplus was but $20 which was given to a Miss Lena Shannon, who had served as accompanist to the Society. Strangely enough the organization crashed on a production of "Messiah", a musical success but a dismal financial failure. Its demise put an end to large scale presentations of Opera and oratorio in the "Telephone City".

### Patsy Parr

Every season a host of juvenile pianists are heard at pupils' recitals, but only once in a great while does a child so gifted as 7-year old Patsy Parr appear. Since the age of four she has been working in the studios of Mona Bates and last week the Mining Women's Association sponsored a full length recital in which she truly showed herself what Mozart was called, a "wunderkind". She is a grave little girl with wonderful hands for the keyboard and the poise of a veteran. The writer was one of many grown-ups who almost gasped with amazement at the ease, precision, and full beautiful tone with which she played Haydn, Mozart,

## THE FILM PARADE

# The Free-Associational Method One Approach to Film-Making

**By MARY LOWREY ROSS**

"SALOME Where She Danced" is a high, wide, handsome and terrible picture. It's hard to imagine how such a story could be contrived but my guess is that somebody first thought up the title and then handed it round a conference table, with instructions that the participants were just to add the first thing that came into their heads before passing the story along.

The first player shouted "Civil War", and the second "Bismarck"; the third suggested how about a great big clam-shell and a beautiful girl coming out of it to do a number? The next one threw in a snappy cavalry sequence in the Austro-Prussian War, and the following player whisked everybody except Bismarck back to America again. A hootchy-kootchy number by Salome in a Western mining town was the next contribution, which naturally suggested a kidnapping by a handsome outlaw. The next player, ducking trends, had the idea of a Russian multi-millionaire who handed out Rembrandts as souvenirs. The player to his left thought it would be a good idea if the Rembrandt looked something like the picture of Dorian Gray in its final stage. A Chinese scholar was the next addition and a wag suggested that the scholar talk with an Edinboro' accent. The next player, sobering up a little, thought it was time to bring on a big production number with a blood-red floor and marble staircases. Staircases always suggest duels, so a duel went in too. The final player entrusted with the wind-up couldn't think of anything better than a big stage-coach chase sequence and some sort of happy ending.

Apparently when the boys got this free-association exercise down on paper they discovered to their astonishment and delight that it had practically everything — scope, action, spectacle, romance, novelty, and even a crazed kind of continuity. So they shot it just as it stood and the result is "Salome Where She Danced". Salome (Yvonne de Carlo), billed as the most beautiful girl in the world, is a reasonably handsome type. She dances some rudimentary ballet but her hootchy-kootchy is soundly fundamental.

### Variety in the Blitz

"Tonight and Every Night" is a technicolor musical almost exactly like every other technicolored musical, except that it has war-battered London as its remote background. It seems that there was one small variety theatre in London that carried on right through the blitz without cancelling a performance, the cast merely hustling off to the underground shelter when the bombing started and then climbing right back on the stage at the all-clear signal to take up their numbers where they left off. This was fine inspiring material as far as it went but naturally it needed a lot of development. The theatre had to be enlarged and the stage extended illimitably and there had to be different routines with new fresh-as-paint costumings for every night in the week. Shabby realism, however high-hearted, hasn't much place in big-budget technicolor production, and it was inevitable that "Tonight and Every Night" should lose all practical touch with its source-material.

If you don't take "Tonight and Every Night" too seriously as history or even as stage-history it is possible to enjoy it on its own merits. The story about the romance of a dancing star (Rita Hayworth) and a handsome squadron leader (Lee Bowman) is prettily if not very plausibly presented.

"Roughing It" is the screen version of a popular current autobiography. Its heroine Louise Pierson, played here by Rosalind Russell, decides at the age of eight that she will always be "on the inside looking out" like her father; i.e., have lots and lots of money. But Louise's father loses his money and Louise marries a poor, respectable young man who eventually walks out on the marriage, on the ground that living with Louise and her children is "like living with Carrie Nation in a den of lions". Louise rallies from this and marries Harold Pierson (Jack Carson) an easygoing type who is able to enjoy his wife's implacable high spirits. The Piersons pass gaily from one financial disaster to another, always with a hopeful eye to the fortune just around the corner. It doesn't materialize on the screen but since Mrs. Pierson has since serialized her life-story, sold it in book-form and to the movies and helped out with the screen version, the Piersons should by this time be well on the inside looking out.

**Jean Dickenson, soprano, guest soloist with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra at Varsity Arena, June 21. Franco Aurati is guest conductor.**


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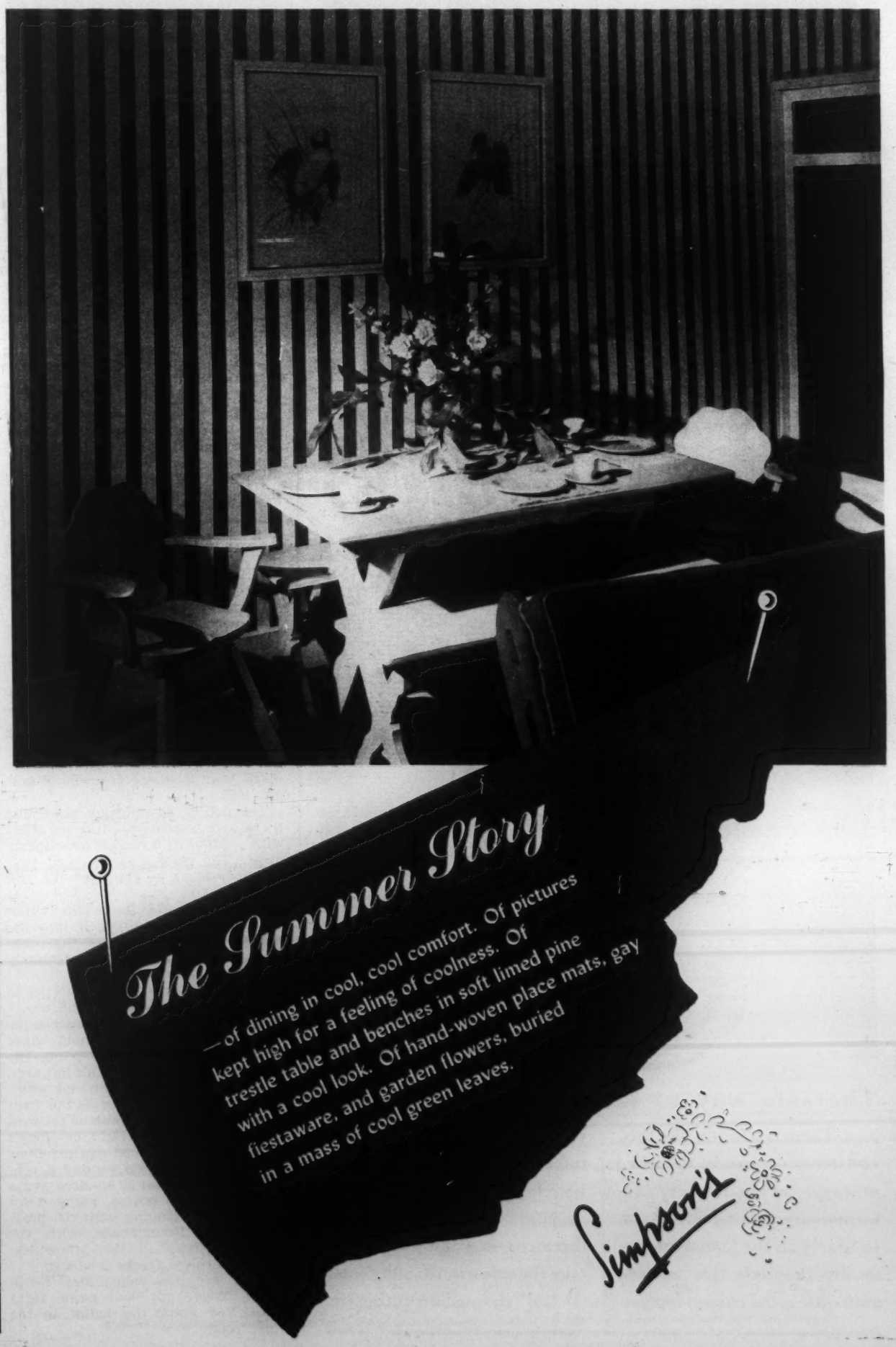
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—of dining in cool, cool comfort. Of pictures kept high for a feeling of coolness. Of trestle table and benches in soft limed pine with a cool look. Of hand-woven place mats, gay fiestaware, and garden flowers, buried in a mass of cool green leaves.
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## THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Act of Freedom: Democracy's Stub of Pencil on a String

By EVA-LIS WUORIO

THE wind is blustery under the grey June sky. The man you pass on the steps to the sidewalk lifts his hat. The youth behind him is serious and self-conscious. The dog pulls at the leash, uneasy at going to a strange place.

The basement room has two unaccustomed desks, a couple of chairs and the square white box, the symbol of your way of life. Otherwise it's bared to meet the day. A cup of cold tea and the stale smell of uneaten sandwiches is in the room, but over it undefinably, lingers a sense of cheerful efficiency.

The dog pulls at the leash.

The elderly woman peers at you over her glasses. "Hello there! Is your name right? I didn't think so."

Her tea has got cold and her sandwiches dry since lunch time and it's late afternoon now. Democracy has kept her busy, too busy to eat. Democracy at work. Democracy at work in this small basement room.

Inevitably your throat contracts. You reach for the folded slip of paper—democracy tangible.

"There's a pencil in the other room," she says, and the two women at the desks smile at you.

"It's cold for June," one of them says, but the tone of her voice means: "I know how you feel. I feel the same way too. As though future and fate and all life were in that slip. Wherever you put your X it means the same."

The dog pulls at the leash and you switch your newspaper under the other arm and take off your glove.

The drab curtain swings behind you and here too is a bare room, with a high old-fashioned gramaphone cabinet—the altar of your act. A stub of a pencil, tied to a piece of string off some forgotten parcel, waits for your stroke for destiny.

You open your folded slip of paper and the four names are before you. Somewhere there are marching feet, and singing, and bands, and flags unfurled. Here are these four names and a bare room, darkening in the grey afternoon, and the musty smell of the basement flat. Here is the high gramaphone cabinet and the stub of a pencil. The dog pulls at the leash and then sits down heavily.

### X Marks the Spot

Your glove falls and you leave it there on the dusty floor.

All the voices are the voices of the Day. And all the pictures are those you know. Men in smart black uniforms, hands on revolver butts, steely eyed—*Anschluss*. Frightened men and women voting under their threatening gaze. Laughter from uniformed men who push aside the people and make a travesty of vote. Proud silent people refusing to vote but finding the next day that every vote has been used—to the enemy's will. Vienna. Prague. Warsaw. Belgrade. Budapest. Helsinki. Riga. Viipuri. Echoes are here. Force and whips. Death.

Your hand is firm on the stub of a pencil democracy gives you.

He isn't the best possible man for the job. But he supports the way of life you believe in. He's been given a chance by the people.

Your feet stand upon free soil. You mark your X where you will. *Where you will.*

The dog picks up your glove and its tail wags furiously, its eyes shiny with pride at its own vast accomplishment. The curtain swings and your neighbor looks at you over the rim of her glasses.

Deliberately she tears the ballot you hold out and drops it into the square white box. One of the other women is listening to a smartly dressed woman:

"I won't be in town on the 11th so I was wondering what I should do..." A slight boy, white faced, reaches for a ballot. Behind him a man wipes his palm on the seat of his pants. His lunch box is tucked under his left arm.

You hesitate a moment, not wanting to go. Here, so close, is the fruit of the past—here the faith of the men who didn't want to fight at Hogg's Hollow and yet turned against their families because they wanted a vote such as yours—just a hundred years ago; here elder echoes, going down the centuries, ringing with the prayers of the Roundheads, with the bloodied tempo of the Marseilles; here a heritage freely inherited.

"How are you today, Mrs. Doruchuk? We've got your name right here. You mark the ballot in the other room."

You turn to look at the newest comer and you see her eyes are full of tears. The dog pulls at the leash and you go, before you cry too.

Outside there is a worn baby carriage with the youngest Doruchuk in it. There's a bicycle that belongs to either the boy, or the man in overalls. There's a long black car with a liveried chauffeur standing by it. There is the street, and the houses, and the land you have helped to form, just now, with a stub of a pencil at the end of a piece of parcel string.

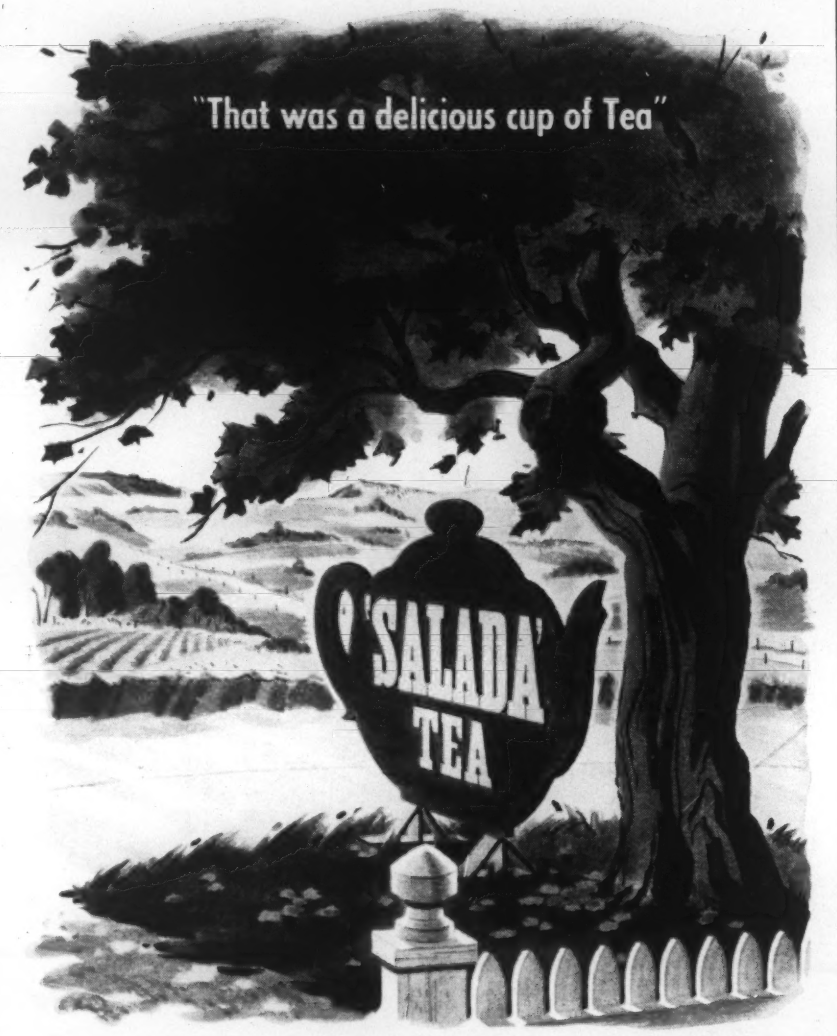
### Way of Democracy

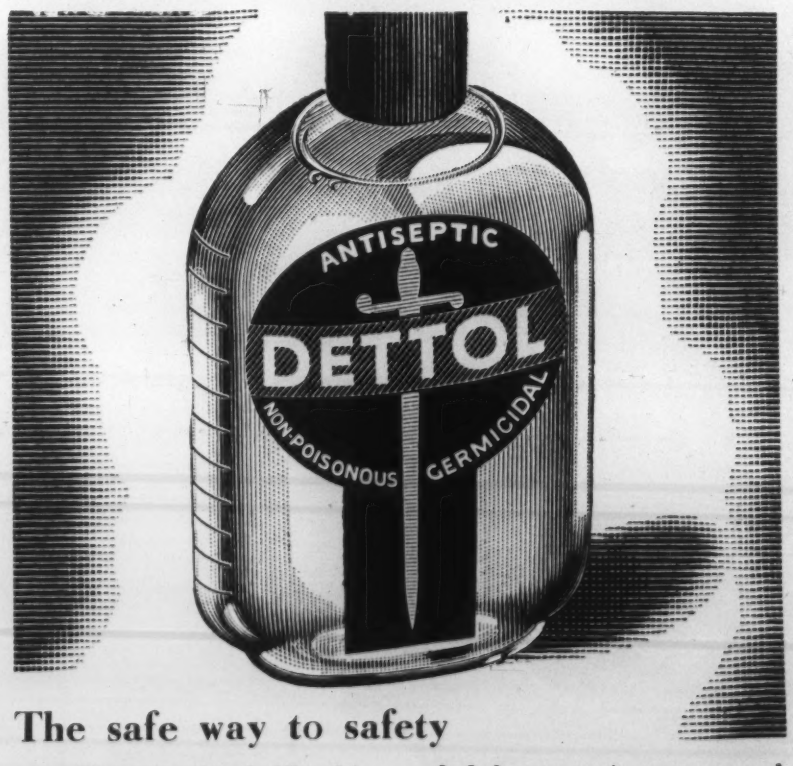
This is democracy, you tell the dog, and let him off the leash. This is how it works. You just breathe it in. The June wind blusters and the grey clouds scurry across the sky.

### Prince Charming in the Rain

HIS manner so gracious was lovely to see,
As he bowed to this poor Cinderella...
Now why is all that simply lost upon me,
When the man's underneath an umbrella?

MARY L. AKSIM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# "Nerves" Claim More Victims in Peace Than in Wartime

By RUTH HOBBERLIN

NOW that V-E Day is history and V-J Day a certainty many women will again find time for nervous breakdowns. True, under the stimulus of war thousands of them accomplished an amazing amount of work, and their role in our peacetime world could be an equally potent factor. But it's still a safe guess that a percentage will fall by the way and become victims of neuroses.

Those of you who believe this could happen to other women but never to you, would be wise to check up on yourselves now. For instance, do you shudder at the thought of eating spinach, do you prefer a warm shower to a cold one, and do you wake up as tired as when you went to sleep? If you do, then you already are a border line neurotic and it's time you did some mental housecleaning.

The distinction between a so-called "normal" person and an out-and-out nervous wreck is an extremely fine one. Jane Smith, who feels no instability in her mental make-up, may be just as potential a neurotic as Sylvia Jones, who realizes that she is nervous and seeks help. Forgetting our fatigue for a moment, we might sort out and tidy up some of our "queer quirks" and discover that they actually are nervous habits. A little serious thought may help banish them forever.

Leading psychoanalysts long ago reported "nerves" to be a disease of the personality and not of the physical body. Doctors also have revealed that "nerves" are not caused by lack of energy but by the wrong use of energy. According to Freud, nervousness and nervous collapse are never the direct result of overwork; the basic cause is conflicting emotions, repressed instincts, and buried memories.

Our parents still influence our daily lives more than they often suspect. When you were a small child, for example, during an electrical storm did your mother hold you closely in her arms, preferably in a windowless cupboard? If she did, that may be why you now dislike or actually fear thunder and lightning; it may also be why you are timid of speaking in public. Fear complexes in childhood invariably lead to inhibitions in adult life.

## Ancestors Responsible

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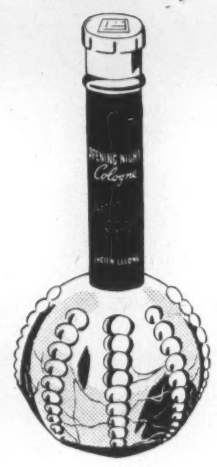


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AND THEN... HE Smiled

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YOU can't over-estimate the value of a smile. But remember, the attractiveness of your smile depends on firm, healthy gums as well as sparkling teeth.

Ipana Tooth Paste and massage can be a wonderful friend to your smile. For Ipana not only makes your teeth sparkle, but it is especially designed to aid massage in keeping your gums strong and healthy.

You see, gums must have the kind of exercise which they are denied by today's soft, well-cooked foods. This lack of exercise often results in gums becoming soft and tender—and sometimes they even bleed. That tinge of pink warns you to see your dentist immediately. It may not be serious but your dentist is the one to decide. (A recent independent survey shows 7 out of 10 Canadian dentists recommend gum massage).

But don't wait until trouble arrives. Change now to Ipana and massage and help yourself to brighter teeth, healthier gums and a far more attractive smile.

Never Ignore "Pink Tooth Brush"

For Brighter Teeth, Firmer Gums, use IPANA AND MASSAGE

## THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Act of Freedom: Democracy's Stub of Pencil on a String

By EVA-LIS WUORIO

THE wind is blustery under the grey June sky. The man you pass on the steps to the sidewalk lifts his hat. The youth behind him is serious and self-conscious. The dog pulls at the leash, uneasy at going to a strange place.

The basement room has two unaccustomed desks, a couple of chairs and the square white box, the symbol of your way of life. Otherwise it's bared to meet the day. A cup of cold tea and the stale smell of uneaten sandwiches is in the room, but over it undefinably, lingers a sense of cheerful efficiency.

The dog pulls at the leash.

The elderly woman peers at you over her glasses. "Hello there! Is your name right? I didn't think so."

Her tea has got cold and her sandwiches dry since lunch time and it's late afternoon now. Democracy has kept her busy, too busy to eat. Democracy at work. Democracy at work in this small basement room.

Inevitably your throat contracts. You reach for the folded slip of paper—democracy tangible.

"There's a pencil in the other room," she says, and the two women at the desks smile at you.

"It's cold for June," one of them says, but the tone of her voice means: "I know how you feel. I feel the same way too. As though future and fate and all life were in that slip. Wherever you put your X it means the same."

The dog pulls at the leash and you switch your newspaper under the other arm and take off your glove.

The drab curtain swings behind you and here too is a bare room, with a high old-fashioned gramaphone cabinet—the altar of your act. A stub of a pencil, tied to a piece of string off some forgotten parcel, waits for your stroke for destiny.

You open your folded slip of paper and the four names are before you. Somewhere there are marching feet, and singing, and bands, and flags unfurled. Here are these four names and a bare room, darkening in the grey afternoon, and the musty smell of the basement flat. Here is the high gramaphone cabinet and the stub of a pencil. The dog pulls at the leash and then sits down heavily.

### X Marks the Spot

Your glove falls and you leave it there on the dusty floor.

All the voices are the voices of the Day. And all the pictures are those you know. Men in smart black uniforms, hands on revolver butts, steely eyed—*Anschluss*. Frightened men and women voting under their threatening gaze. Laughter from uniformed men who push aside the people and make a travesty of vote. Proud silent people refusing to vote but finding the next day that every vote has been used—to the enemy's will. Vienna. Prague. Warsaw. Belgrade. Budapest. Helsinki. Riga. Viipuri. Echoes are here. Force and whips. Death.

Your hand is firm on the stub of a pencil democracy gives you.

He isn't the best possible man for the job. But he supports the way of life you believe in. He's been given a chance by the people.

Your feet stand upon free soil. You mark your X where you will. *Where you will.*

The dog picks up your glove and its tail wags furiously, its eyes shiny with pride at its own vast accomplishment. The curtain swings and your neighbor looks at you over the rim of her glasses.

Deliberately she tears the ballot you hold out and drops it into the square white box. One of the other women is listening to a smartly dressed woman:

"I won't be in town on the 11th so I was wondering what I should do..." A slight boy, white faced, reaches for a ballot. Behind him a man wipes his palm on the seat of his pants. His lunch box is tucked under his left arm.

You hesitate a moment, not wanting to go. Here, so close, is the fruit of the past—here the faith of the men who didn't want to fight at Hogg's Hollow and yet turned against their families because they wanted a vote such as yours—just a hundred years ago; here elder echoes, going down the centuries, ringing with the prayers of the Roundheads, with the bloodied tempo of the Marseilles; here a heritage freely inherited.

"How are you today, Mrs. Doruchuk? We've got your name right here. You mark the ballot in the other room."

You turn to look at the newest comer and you see her eyes are full of tears. The dog pulls at the leash and you go, before you cry too.

Outside there is a worn baby carriage with the youngest Doruchuk in it. There's a bicycle that belongs to either the boy, or the man in overalls. There's a long black car with a liveried chauffeur standing by it. There is the street, and the houses, and the land you have helped to form, just now, with a stub of a pencil at the end of a piece of parcel string.

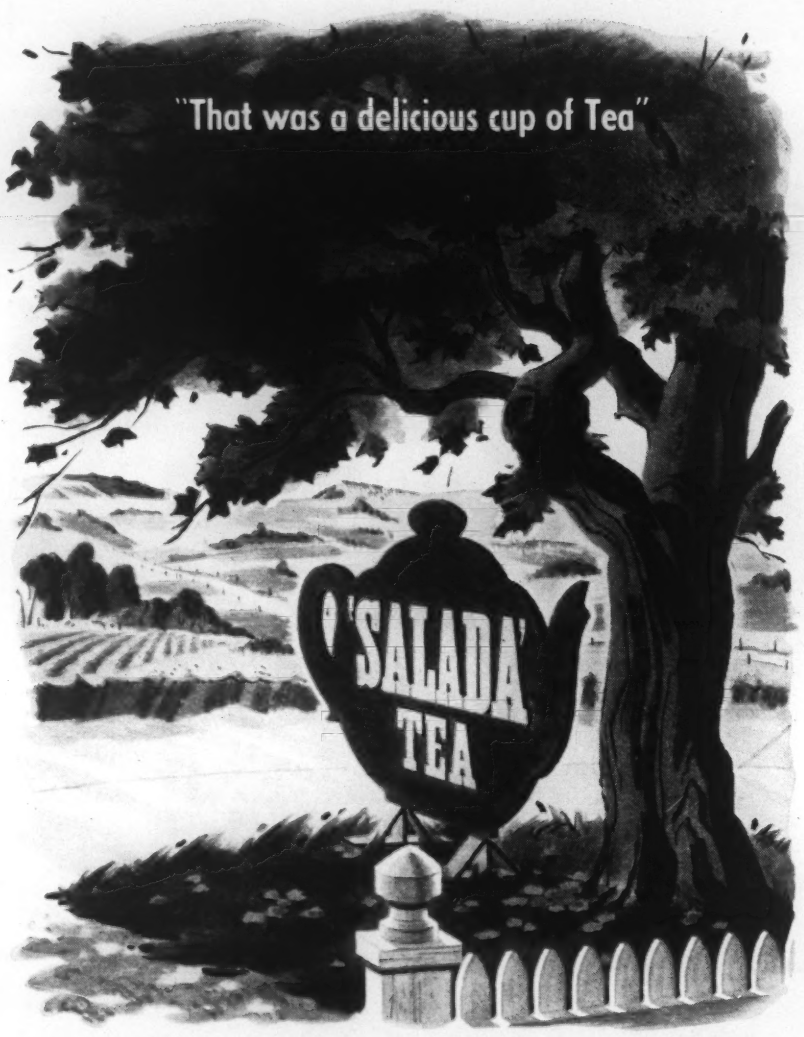
### Way of Democracy

This is democracy, you tell the dog, and let him off the leash. This is how it works. You just breathe it in. The June wind blusters and the grey clouds scurry across the sky.

### Prince Charming in the Rain

HIS manner so gracious was lovely to see,
As he bowed to this poor Cinderella...
Now why is all that simply lost upon me,
When the man's underneath an umbrella?

MARY L. AKSIM

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# "Nerves" Claim More Victims in Peace Than in Wartime

By RUTH HOBBERLIN

NOW that V-E Day is history and V-J Day a certainty many women will again find time for nervous breakdowns. True, under the stimulus of war thousands of them accomplished an amazing amount of work, and their role in our peacetime world could be an equally potent factor. But it's still a safe guess that a percentage will fall by the way and become victims of neuroses.

Those of you who believe this could happen to other women but never to you, would be wise to check up on yourselves now. For instance, do you shudder at the thought of eating spinach, do you prefer a warm shower to a cold one, and do you wake up as tired as when you went to sleep? If you do, then you already are a border line neurotic and it's time you did some mental housecleaning.

The distinction between a so-called "normal" person and an out-and-out nervous wreck is an extremely fine one. Jane Smith, who feels no instability in her mental make-up, may be just as potential a neurotic as Sylvia Jones, who realizes that she is nervous and seeks help. Forgetting our fatigue for a moment, we might sort out and tidy up some of our "queer quirks" and discover that they actually are nervous habits. A little serious thought may help banish them forever.

Leading psychoanalysts long ago reported "nerves" to be a disease of the personality and not of the physical body. Doctors also have revealed that "nerves" are not caused by lack of energy but by the wrong use of energy. According to Freud, nervousness and nervous collapse are never the direct result of overwork; the basic cause is conflicting emotions, repressed instincts, and buried memories.

Our parents still influence our daily lives more than they often suspect. When you were a small child, for example, during an electrical storm did your mother hold you closely in her arms, preferably in a windowless cupboard? If she did, that may be why you now dislike or actually fear thunder and lightning; it may also be why you are timid of speaking in public. Fear complexes in childhood invariably lead to inhibitions in adult life.

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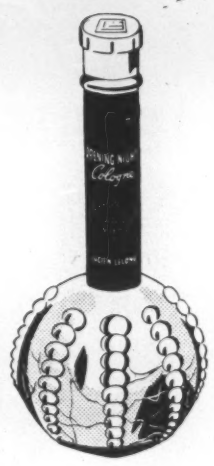

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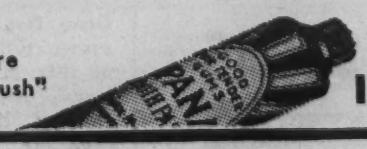

For Brighter Teeth, Firmer Gums, use IPANA AND MASSAGE

## CONCERNING FOOD

# Survey Shows the Daily Pattern of Our Drinking Habits

By JANET MARCH

HARDLY a day passes but a nutritionist makes some discovery as to how we are to get our necessary number and variety of vitamins. It seems to be pretty generally agreed that we should take the things where they grow and not bolt them in pills unless our doctors tell us to do it that way. The latest discovery about vitamin C—that's the one your morning orange juice fixes up—is that it comes in large quantities in un-ripe walnuts. "Science" of September 1944, quoted in "Canadian Nutrition Notes" for March, says, "Unripe walnuts have taken first place in the table of raw materials containing Vitamin C. The Vitamin C content of lemons, oranges and tangerines is one fortieth to one fiftieth that of walnuts of the Zakatalsk forest in the U.S.S.R. An unbearably bitter juice concentrate is prepared from the nuts but a process has been devised whereby the taste is made more palatable. This new source of Vitamin C is used chiefly in hospitals and military units." Well, I'm glad I'm not a Russian soldier or patient and so can have my Vitamin C in my sweet orange juice.

It's a pity some very necessary vitamin cannot be found in tea or coffee, for that would be an easy way to swallow your international units—does anyone know the difference between a national unit and an international one or is that to be fixed up at San Francisco? The Empire Tea Bureau made a survey last winter of Canadian beverage habits by interviewing 3,027 persons and asking them what they drank and when. The alcoholic answers were not recorded except under the discreet head—"Drink Other Beverages" which in turn is explained in a foot-note to mean "Soft drinks, beer, cocoa, etc." The percentage who indulged in this variety of liquid were small, the highest being 11% in the late evening. If you are one of these 3,027 did you confess to an urge for cocoa or Scotch as your pet night cap?

Coffee wins as the breakfast drink, with 52% favoring it and 34% tea, but tea shoots out ahead at the noon meal with 64% plunking for it and only 11% for coffee. Tea wins again at the evening meal with 67% drinking it and 15% coffee. Of the small number who drink anything in mid-afternoon the majority prefer tea and in the morning it's coffee that wins. Considering how badly a lot of people make tea it's marvellous how popular it is. That bad habit of the American Middle West of dropping a tea-bag in a cup and then pouring on water which may or may not have ever reached boiling point, is spreading.

Good tea is a marvellous drink and easier to make than good coffee yet so few people seem able to manage it. Heat the pot, measure the tea, bring the pot to the kettle—which should have just reached the boil—pour on the water, cover the pot, leave it for a few minutes, never more than five and there you are. With ten minutes taken off from that horrible spring job of housecleaning cupboards and a cup of good tea ehind you, you can face still another cupboard today. If you are a good housekeeper perhaps you will have finished all these chores long ago and if so why not have a tea party with some not-too-extravagant on-the-sugar recipes?

### Chocolate Cookies

1 square of bitter chocolate
½ can of sweetened condensed milk (⅔ of a cup)
1 cup of chopped nuts
¼ teaspoon of salt

Melt the chocolate and mix it with the condensed milk, then stir in the nuts and salt, and when it is well mixed drop in spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a slow oven for about fifteen to twenty minutes. It isn't easy to find sweetened condensed milk, but now and then you can pick up a can and save your sugar ration.

### Oatmeal Cookies

1 cup of rolled oats
1 egg
⅓ cup of honey
¼ teaspoon of salt
1 tablespoon of melted butter
¼ teaspoon of vanilla

Beat the egg well and then add the honey, salt, melted butter, rolled oats and vanilla and beat well. Drop onto a greased baking sheet and bake in an oven at about 375 for about ten minutes.

### Gingerbread

1 cup of molasses
2 eggs
1 cup of flour
¼ cup of sour cream
½ teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of soda
1 teaspoon of ginger
½ teaspoon of allspice
2 tablespoons of butter or shortening

Melt the butter and add it to the molasses, then add the sour cream and the eggs. Sift the dry ingredients into this mixture and beat well, then pour into a pan and bake in an oven at 325-350 for about forty minutes.

Discs fashioned of layers of cocoa brown tulle twirl around the brim of this picture hat of rosy beige straw. Although actually wide and shallow, the airy billows of tulle give the hat a feeling of height.

At your grocer's in convenient size packages also in improved FILTER tea balls.

CRACKERS by McCORMICK'S

The coloured private, going overseas, became very seasick and was being kidded by one of his buddies.

"Fellah, yo' all is jest a landlubber."

"Dat's right. Dere ain't no argument dere," said the private. "I'se a landlubber a'right and I'se jest findin' out how much I loves it."

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**4 GENERATIONS** of Canadian women have used and praised Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—because it gives delicious, light, smooth bread *every* time. War-restricted menus today make bread more than ever an *essential* quick-energy family food. It's low in cost—and helps *stretch* scarcer foods. If you bake bread at home be sure to bake it with Fleischmann's—the fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. At your grocer's.

MADE IN CANADA

SUPPLEMENT YOUR DIET by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.

## THE OTHER PAGE

# Visitor Finds Scotland Concerned About "Justice" for Prestwick

By B. K. SANDWELL

THIRD week of the diary of a Canadian lecturer doing his stuff in Britain under the auspices of the British Ministry of Information.

Monday: Breakfast in a Glasgow hotel lacks gaiety; the feeling seems to be that if this is all we can get to eat what is the use of getting up at all? The staff seem to wish one had stayed in bed instead of coming to bother them. Part of this attitude may be due to the fact that tipping is no longer compulsory, as ten per cent is added to the bill for "service" in all British hotels, for the purpose, as I understand it, of ensuring that the recipients shall pay income tax; but most people seem to go on adding a little cash payment to the individual waiter or waitress.

Picked up early in the morning by M.O.I. car and taken to Prestwick airport, some thirty miles out of Glasgow and near the good old town of Ayr. The chief concern of all Scotland at the moment is whether Prestwick is going to get "justice" in the postwar reorganization of long-distance air travel or whether it will be outmanoeuvered by the advocates of an airport nearer to London. Throughout the war years this field has handled an enormous volume of traffic, and its record for good weather seems to be unrivalled.

The problem is whether ocean travel by air ought to be organized so as to deliver passengers as near as possible to the main destination port, without regard to added distance and increased risk of bad weather, or so as to shorten the long run by using the first good site reached on either side and relying on rail or inland plane service to complete the journey. In an era of complete free enterprise this would be settled by the free choice of the passengers; if they preferred to pay a much higher rate and run a greater risk of not getting to the scheduled airfield, in order to be nearer their destination if they did get to it, then the London area would win, and if not it would lose.

But in the matter of airports governments have almost everything to say, and the passenger will have to take whatever routes they determine on. The Scots profess to be worried lest the superior political influence of England should decide this question against them. I can only record the opinion of a very humble layman, that Prestwick is magnificently endowed by nature and has been most cleverly improved by man for the handling of the new traffic of the air.

Evening dinner at the hotel with Sir Alexander King, my host at the similar function in Edinburgh but really a Glasgow man, Sir Stephen Pigott, the American-born head of the great Brown shipbuilding firm of the Clyde, Provost Brown of Kirkcudbright (whose town I fortunately know how to spell and pronounce), and other local magnates. Surprised to find that the shipbuilders here still regard the great fast luxury liner as a sound proposition in spite of air transport.

TUESDAY. Do the Glasgow harbor front and the John Brown shipyards — as much as one can in a day, — in company with an Australian labor leader from the Trade Union Conference. Dinner at the University with the Chatham House branch, in a basement of the main building cleverly reinforced with steel tubing interlaced to form a bomb shelter. Leave at 10.10 for Birmingham.

Wednesday. Motored from Birmingham to Hereford by way of Worcester (where visited the cathedral) and the magnificent Malvern Hills. Dined at the mediaeval Booth Hall with Mayor Thomas Powell and various civic dignitaries, including the maker of the famous Bulmer cider, after which do a lecture in the Art Gallery and have supper in the also mediaeval Farmers' Club.

THURSDAY. M.O.I. is about to open its Canadian exhibition, "Meet Canada", in the great departmental store of Birmingham, Lewis'. (Easy to imagine one is in Toronto when one squeezes into the "lifts" of this seven-storey emporium.) Attend a lunch and a preview in connection with this event, and then tea at the Edgbaston Golf Club, with its fine old church almost in the fairway, and dinner at the hotel with Mayor Dibben, a great Federation of British Industries man, and all the local newspaper editors.

Friday. Go round the Canadian show with the newspaper reporters and M.O.I. officials, and everybody agrees it is a very effective piece of showmanship. Do a noon-hour lecture at the Chamber of Commerce to an almost capacity audience. Call on Sir Barry Jackson, director and founder of the Repertory Theatre, discuss little-theatre problems of the moment, and get the last seat in the house for the 6.30 performance of "Land's End", which has some very good acting but is not a good play, though quite justifiable as an experiment.

Saturday. Must do special article about Princess Alice Orphanage, today's expedition.

Sunday. To badly damaged parish church in the Bull Ring (name of a street) for morning service. Afternoon with a friend, on Sir Barry Jackson's tickets, to concert by Birmingham Orchestra in Town Hall (scene of the famous riot during the Boer War when Lloyd George only escaped from an infuriated mob by being disguised as a policeman). Orchestra good but not great.

**The first occasion on which a Primate of England dedicated a church on foreign soil took place recently when the Archbishop of York dedicated a small English church in the Rome area in Italy. Also present at the dedication were Rear Admiral Warren and Brig. Low.**

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## Issues in Britain Are Clouded by Politics

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**The real political issue in Britain, Mr. Layton says, is capitalism, but it is an issue which won't be solved by the current election.**

**Actually the present differences between the Conservatives and the Labor Party aren't as great as the politicians pretend. The Labor Party hasn't the remotest idea of nationalizing industry wholesale. And the Conservatives are committed to substantial nationalization.**

**Efficiency is the test on which the people should be voting.**

*London.*

THE July 5 election in Britain has been called the most significant event of self-determination in the long history of this democratic and determined people. At the moment of writing, the Labor men who were associated with Mr. Churchill in the war cabinet are sitting opposite him on the front benches of the House of Commons. They have been calling the Government, of which they are no longer members, some hard names for its failure to solve the coal problem, and they are showing no disposition to disguise the depth of their opposition.

It is best that way. No democracy could exist without the combat of radically opposed belief. A democracy is judged by its treatment of the noncomformist, by its regard for the minority. It is the automatic consciousness of their right (indeed, their duty) to heap coals of fire upon the head of the administration they have lately left that inspires the Labor Party and bemuses the outside world.

The issue on which the Election will be fought is in the first place mainly an economic one. It is the question whether Britain can restore her economy best by the processes of individual enterprise in industry or whether nothing but the nationalization of the essential guts of industry will serve the purpose.

So far as this difference is seen exclusively in the context of reconstruction, it is something new. But, of course, it is fundamentally the old distinction between Labor and Conservative philosophy. Labor is against capitalism, except state capitalism; Conservatism is for capitalism, except state capitalism. That is the real issue, which one day will have to be solved—the result of the present election certainly will not solve it—and on it hangs the future of economic Britain.

### Industrial Stocks Off

The stock markets have marked down industrial shares pretty considerably, in case the Labor Party should be successful or so nearly successful as to cramp the style of a Tory Government with a bare majority. The trade press is showing its anxiety lest we should have nationalization. There is no doubt where the managers of industry stand, and their stern opposition to nationalization is not just a matter of self-interest. They are convinced that a departure from free enterprise will be a departure from efficiency.

But, as always, the facts of the election are not at all the same as the electioneers pretend. The Labor Party has not the remotest intention of nationalizing industry wholesale. Aware of the crucial need for speed and efficiency in restoring export

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## Let's Reform the Tax System

By P. M. RICHARDS

TO build 50,000 housing units in Canada during the next twelve months, the necessary materials and supplies are already being made available and plans completed for the early release of construction workers from the armed forces, the Hon. J. L. Ilsley said last week. This continuing housing program is expected to be an important provider of employment.

But according to the Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Premier of Manitoba, the construction and ownership of housing are not going to be popular forms of investment as long as this country retains its present tax structure, with its uneconomically large burden on real estate. And Mr. Garson went further, to suggest that failure to reform the tax structure will—by reducing the people's purchasing power and thus their ability to consume—restrict the national volume of production and employment and even tend to bring back the depression conditions of the nineteen-thirties.

It's a matter of the allocation of taxing powers as between the Dominion and the provinces and particularly of the use of direct as against indirect taxes. In 1867, Premier Garson reminded a Canadian Manufacturers' Association audience last week, the British North America Act assigned to the provinces the local functions of government such as social services, roads, education and municipal affairs. At that time these local functions could be performed very cheaply, so the provinces were given the strictly limited powers of direct taxation—a very unpopular method of taxation because it could not be concealed in the cost of living and made the taxpayer conscious of its pressure on him.

### Can't Now Give Up Direct Taxes

To the Dominion were given the expensive national responsibilities, and to support them, unlimited powers to impose any kind of tax, direct or indirect. But for fifty years the Dominion did not use its power to impose direct taxes, leaving them to the provinces. However in 1917 the financial needs of World War I neccessitated the passing of the War Income Tax measure, and the Dominion income tax has persisted since, though until the beginning of the present war on a basis so moderate as not to embarrass the provinces in securing their own revenue needs from direct taxation.

The present problem lies in the fact that the Dominion cannot, in view of its continuing need for large revenues, now afford to vacate the direct taxation field, while the provinces, themselves in urgent need of increased revenues to support their increased social obligations, doubt the political practicability of re-imposing their provincial income taxes on top of high federal taxes at a time when Canadians are expecting tax reductions.

The remedy, Premier Garson told the C.M.A., is to have the provinces turn over to the Dominion the exclusive right of imposing direct taxation upon net incomes, surpluses and inheritances. For the surrender of this exclusive right, he said, the provinces should receive from the Dominion compensatory payments that would enable the provinces to provide everywhere in Canada social, educational and governmental services without having to impose provincial taxation in excess of the Canadian average.

The point is that direct taxation, to which the provinces have been confined, is the precise field from which under modern conditions a federal state such as Canada should derive most of its revenues, Mr. Garson said. In the past, because it got too little from direct taxes, the Dominion had to get far too much of its revenues from indirect taxes upon goods and services and transactions. The indirect tax was added, in most cases, to the price of the article or service and was paid by the final consumer, so that every consumer paid the same rate of tax regardless of his relative capacity to pay. Thus it tended to reduce basic consumption. Direct taxes, on the other hand, being imposed only on realized profits and upon incomes on a graduated basis, reduced basic consumption less than the same amount of indirect taxes would.

### Unbalance Retards Progress

Premier Garson invited his audience to consider the fact that the Dominion Government's dependence on indirect taxation for the bulk of its revenues had been an important factor in retarding the country's recovery from the depression of the nineteen-thirties. "Our pre-war tax structure was an exceedingly ill-balanced one," he said. "Consider it as it stood in 1930. Taking into account then all taxes in Canada, federal, provincial and municipal, 35 per cent came from customs duties, excise taxes, amusement taxes, public domain and miscellaneous taxes. Slightly over 25 per cent came from corporation taxes, gas sales and sales taxes. 33 per cent came from real estate—and we wondered why building languished and why there was unemployment in the building and allied trades' What percentage do you suppose came from taxes upon profits and surpluses—that is, progressive taxes upon incomes and inheritances? Only 7 per cent."

After 1930 the condition of the tax structure became worse; between 1930 and 1937 almost three-fourths of the increase in federal taxes was produced by the sales tax. Recovery from the depression was retarded by business-destroying consumption taxes, by employment and investment-destroying real estate taxes, and by economically harmful taxes upon corporations and businesses generally.

One of the first tasks of a Dominion-provincial conference, Premier Garson asserted, is to redesign the national tax structure in such a way as to make it and the free enterprise system capable of carrying the heavy loads that will inevitably be placed upon them.

## "Canada en Guerre" Exhibit Is Now Touring France

**"All this and only twelve million people? C'est formidable!" said Frenchmen upon viewing the "Canada en Guerre" exhibition, which is now touring France. The exhibition, a photographic summing-up of Canada's war effort, was arranged by the representative in France of the Wartime Information Board, Major Georges Benoit, press attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Paris. Visitors, who were given a 24-page facts and figures booklet on Canada, went through seven large halls of exhibits. (Above) Air Force room opening into industrial hall (right).**

**The exhibit was officially opened by the Canadian Ambassador, Major General Georges Vanier, in the presence of French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, and a distinguished gathering which included the American, Soviet and Chinese ambassadors. Major General and Madame Georges P. Vanier (in St. John's Ambulance Brigade uniform) are seen above surrounded by Parisian school children. Groups of them were admitted free, while adults had to pay 10 francs fee for the benefit of a French prisoner-of-war relief organization. Here: Canadian Army Room.**

**General Pierre Koenig (second from right), military governor of Paris and French commander at famous desert battle of Bir Hakeim in 1942, is seen above, viewing the exhibit in the Air Force room. He is accompanied by Major Georges Benoit (in civilian clothes), W.I.B. representative in Paris. The Canadian military attaché, Lieut.-Colonel Maurice Forget, stands at extreme right. In Paris, the exhibit was held in the former Renault motor car showrooms on the Champs Elysées, and was seen by more than 30,000 Parisians. They were greatly impressed by Canada's productive capacity.**

(*Continued from Page 42*)

trade and in supplying the requirements of domestic rehabilitation they are decidedly nervous of socialization. They will do a little, but not more than political compulsion dictates.

The Conservative Party is anyway already committed to Government obligations that imply a substantial degree of nationalization. They are tied to the White Paper policy for full employment, and that declared for a large Government say in the affairs of industry. There is no black opposing white.

There are differing shades of grey, rendering choice difficult. That, indeed, is the difficulty about the Election. The majority of the voters, it may be imagined, will really vote according to their belief in the true final issue of capitalism or socialism, and on both sides they must confront a serious disappointment, for the Labor Party will assuredly not give them socialism if it wins, and the Conservative Party has forsaken practically all ties with the old purist doctrines of capitalism.

The issue which honesty should put before the electors, and on which a vote is really necessary, is the issue of efficiency. The outstanding need is to advance the efficiency of British industry, to develop production per man-hour until it surpasses that of the most efficient competitor in the overseas markets. How would the people vote if that were put clearly before them?

### The Case of Coal

The classic case of inefficiency is British coal production, and there is not the slightest doubt that its inefficiency is predominantly the result of its indiscipline. Would nationalization correct that? The mines have been virtually nationalized in wartime, so far as control goes, and the trouble has got worse.

It is very well to talk about the need for new mining equipment and the inability of the private owners to provide it out of their funds. But that is not the great trouble. The great trouble is that miners do what they like to a degree remarkable in any circumstances and abominable in the circumstances of war or reconstruction. Not even the Labor Party could claim that nationalization would inspire them with a sense of duty. If the war could not, no Labor Party will.

Moreover, in the matter of coal and in all other basic industries, we cannot lightly envisage a changing of horses in the mid-stream of industrial reconversion. Efficiency has its short-term as well as long-term aspect.

Whatever one's political belief, therefore, there are certain hard facts about the present position that induce the hope that the people will not regard the cloudier fustian with which candidates seek to entwine their sanity, but will keep their minds fixed on the importance of British goods being produced as cheaply, as well as quickly, as anywhere in the world. A plan for selling goods in South America is more profitable than a recipe for building castles in Spain.

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## NEWS OF THE MINES

# Shortage of Labor and Machinery Will Delay Mining Development

By JOHN M. GRANT

AVAILABILITY of manpower and machinery is today the only hindrance to an immediate acceleration of development operations in all the gold camps of the Dominion, and particularly in those numerous areas where shaft sinking and underground work is justified on many promising properties following the extensive diamond drilling campaigns carried out in the last couple of years. In giving mining the green light through the lifting of all metals control restrictions, Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions, tempered his announcement with caution by pointing out "mining labor is still subject to strict control by National Selective Service, and it may be many months before machinery becomes available." Hence, the rapidity with which the anticipated new era of expansion and prosperity arrives is entirely dependent on how soon complete removal of controls on labor and materials is effected and it is extremely doubtful if many can take immediate advantage of the government release order.

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The original order put into effect about three years ago was designed to conserve manpower and machinery and prohibited all expansion of existing mines and development of new mines, except by permit. Lifting of the controls last week had been anticipated but nevertheless the gold stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange touched their highest average level for some six years, although there was no rush to buy shares. One of the most important aspects of the removal of the restrictions is that new shafts can now be sunk on the dozens of properties where ore bodies have been outlined—provided they can find the necessary labor and equipment.

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The shortage of mine workers in the Ontario producing mines alone is estimated between 7,000 and 10,000 men. A study has been in progress for some time with regard to the rationing of labor for development work according to Arthur McNamara, director of National Selective Service, who stated in Ottawa that "when the field man's report is received we expect to be able to announce some changes in the present restrictions." Some fear is expressed by mining men that the established producing mines may experience further loss of manpower to the shaft sinking projects. The reason advanced for this is the higher wages for shaft sinking. These jobs are usually handled on a contract basis with good bonuses for speedy work, and they may lure some men away from ordinary underground work if permitted to leave their present jobs.

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The value of Canada's mineral production in 1939, the year war started, was $474,602,059, and climbed steadily until 1942 when the restrictions on development in gold mining were imposed. Output in 1942 reached a peak of $566,768,672. The following year saw a decline to $530,053,966, while in 1944 it was down to $485,923,948. How many new gold producers will result from the unprecedented diamond drilling of the past two years is conjectural and awaits results of underground development work. Perhaps 60 or more properties are ready for shaft sinking and a goodly number of these may be added to the present producers with the most aggressive activities in sight for northwestern Quebec.

•

Of these La Luz Mine is a producing mine in Central America and a subsidiary of Ventures Limited. Crowshore Patricia plans shaft sinking on its property in the Pickle Lake area as soon as possible. Three out of 10 shear zones located have been proven to contain gold values of commercial importance, two by diamond drilling and the third by channel sampling. The third vein system is

(*Continued on Page 47*)

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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Principal and half-yearly interest (January 1 and July 1) payable in lawful money of Canada at the holder's option at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal, in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. Coupon debentures in denominations of $1,000.00 and $500.00, registerable as to principal only. The debentures will be redeemable by the Company either in whole or in part on any interest date upon sixty days' notice, at the following prices:

102 if redeemed on or before July 2nd, 1947; 101½ thereafter, if redeemed on or before July 2nd, 1949; 101 thereafter, if redeemed on or before July 2nd, 1951; 100½ thereafter, if redeemed on or before July 2nd, 1953; 100 thereafter, to maturity;

or the company may purchase debentures in the open market at not above the prevailing redemption price for surrender to the trustee at cost in satisfaction of sinking fund requirements.

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| | Authorized | To be Issued |
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**Security**

The debentures are to be, to the satisfaction of counsel, secured by a first pledge and charge upon at least 95% of all the issued and outstanding shares of Polaris-Taku Mining Company Ltd. hereinafter referred to as the Operating Company.

Taku River Gold Mines Ltd. covenants that so long as any of these debentures are outstanding, it will pay no dividends upon its shares and it will not permit the operating company to create any charge, mortgage or other obligation, except to itself. The operating company may, however, give security to a bank, but not its bonds or debentures. Taku River Gold Mines Ltd. further covenants that it will not permit the operating company to issue any additional shares so long as these debentures are outstanding, unless such shares are also pledged to secure repayment of these debentures.

**Sinking Fund**

The company covenants that it will, within ninety days of the end of each fiscal year, commencing July 31, 1947, pay to the trustee, for the debenture holders, an amount equivalent to at least one-half of the profits of the operating company for the preceding year, such profits to be calculated after providing for all operating expenses, including income and other taxes, but before charges for depreciation and depletion.

**Purpose of Issue**

These debentures are being issued to provide part of the purchase price of the above stated shares of Polaris-Taku Mining Company Ltd.

**PRICE: 99 carrying a Bonus of 200 Common shares with each $1,000 Debenture**

We offer these debentures subject to prior sale, if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Walsh, Bull, Housser, Tupper, Ray & Carroll, Barristers & Solicitors, Vancouver, B.C.

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# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*W. S. T., Edmonton, Alta.*—While we have always emphasized the speculative possibilities of STEEP ROCK IRON MINES as being over the long-term, the fact that the stock as you state has not been going ahead can undoubtedly be attributed to the number of difficulties which failed to permit of production of much ore last season. It was expected considerable ore would be mined last winter and stockpiled for shipment this season, but unlooked for trouble with slit slides prevented this, and tonnage of shipments this year will not be as large as had been anticipated. At last report plans are to get out between 700,000 and 800,000 tons this year. Another factor which may have had its effect marketwise is the large number of drill hole stocks which have caught the speculative public's fancy recently. However, it is to be hoped all Steep Rock's obstacles have been surmounted and with smooth sailing ahead the operation itself should determine future interest in the shares.

*M. K. J., Sarnia, Ont.*—Yes, according to its annual report for the year ended April 30, 1945, CHATEAU-GAI WINES has enjoyed its best year since 1931. Sales were limited only by plant capacity and current demand is stated to be for more than double the present production. Net operating profit was $150,438 compared with $102,185 last year and although taxes were more than doubled net income at $53,846 or 47 cents per share (excluding 5 cents refundable tax) showed improvement over 1943's result of 38 cents per share. Dividends suspended since 1942 were resumed with a 25 cent disbursement in the fiscal year just ended, nevertheless, profit and loss surplus was up $25,345 to $142,262.

*T. D. B., Burlington, Ont.*—As far as I am able to ascertain no diamond drilling or other exploration work is underway at the present time in Midlothian township, Matachewan area, scene of an important gold discovery and subsequent staking rush last summer. So far expectations of a new gold camp have not been realized, results of exploration to date having proven disappointing although it is probable further surface prospecting will be done. LAROMA MIDLOTHIAN MINES, which acquired the discovery group, put down a number of diamond drill holes but failed to reveal anything of commercial importance. Values were low in all holes. Further surface work is likely on the two groups which comprise this property. Other properties in the area have also had some exploration and I am informed without any definite encouragement. The discovery when made was regarded as of major importance with formation said

## Industrial Acceptance Corp.

COMPANIES engaged in the financing of instalment purchases have had their operations sharply curtailed as a result of the war and there should be a sharp rebound when restrictions are removed. Manufacture of motor cars was restricted to essential purposes, household appliances were restricted as to production and in short supply, in fact most types of merchandise which are usually purchased on the instalment plan and financed through acceptance corporations have not been obtainable, or have been scarce. There is a backlog of orders that will bring a heavy demand for this type of merchandise when Canadian manufacturers are able to convert their productive facilities to the unrestrained manufacture of civilian goods. In turn, this will bring a large demand for the services of companies such as Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited. In the company's annual report for 1944 Russell D. Bell, Chairman of the Board, stated the termination of the war would bring a revival of capacity manufacturing operations in motor vehicle, electric appliance and other lines for a number of years to come. This should create a maintained and sustained volume of business for the company which it will, he believes, be prepared to cope.

As was to be expected, the company's earnings were affected by the war and resultant curtailment of instalment purchases. Net profit for 1944 of $215,632, while above that of $208,350 for 1943 was a reduction from $353,086 for 1939. The 1944 net was equal to $1.56 per share, that for 1943 equal to $1.47 a share and for 1939 to $3.18 per share. Dividends are currently being paid annually at the rate of 50c per share, or well wthin the company's ability to earn under present conditions. Surplus of $1,146,866 at December 31, 1944, was an increase from $827,280 at December 31, 1939.

Net working capital of $6,118,867 at December 31, 1944, was an increase from $5,962,075 for the year and up from $5,618,650 at the end of 1939. Current assets of $11,128,199 included cash of $666,357 and Dominion of Canada bonds of $250,000. Current liabilities totalled $5,009,332 and included bank loans of $4,190,000.

The company's funded debt consists of $1,760,000 of 4% convertible 15-year notes, Series A. The notes are callable in whole or in part on 60 days' notice at 102 to 1946 and thereafter to maturity at 101, and are convertible at the option of the holder on the basis of 20 shares for each $1,000 principal amount. Outstanding capital at December 31, 1944, comprised 15,000 shares of 5% cumulative preference stock of $100 par value and 90,267 Class A common shares of no par value.

Dividends are paid to date on the preferred stock. For the past two years an annual dividend of 50c per share has been paid on the Class A shares. An initial dividend of 30c per share was paid on the Class A stock in January 1931 and continued quarterly to the distribution made in April 1932. There were no further distributions until payment of 25c in April 1937, with increases to 37½c quarterly in June of that year and to 50c quarterly in June 1938. The 50c quarterly rate was continued to September 1940 when reduced to 25c quarterly for 1941. Single payments of 25c were made in December 1942 and 50c December 1943 and 1944. Extras of 12½c a share were paid in 1937 and 1938.

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited in 1930 acquired the business of the parent company in Canada, Industrial Acceptance Corporation of New York. The company and subsidiaries purchase instalment obligations on the sale of motor cars, household appliances, etc.

Comparative price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, follows:

| | Price Range High | Price Range Low | Earned Per Share | Price Earnings Ratio High | Price Earnings Ratio Low | Dividend Per Share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1944 | 27 | 21 | $1.56 | 17.3 | 13.5 | $0.50 |
| 1943 | 22½ | 13 | 1.47 | 15.3 | 8.8 | 0.50 |
| 1942 | 13 | 6½ | 1.07 | 12.01 | 6.1 | 0.25 |
| 1941 | 15½ | 10 | 2.28 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 1.00 |
| 1940 | 29 | 15¾ | 1.98 | 14.6 | 8.0 | 1.75 |
| 1939 | 33 | 23½ | 3.18 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 2.00 |
| Average 1939-1944 | | | | 12.1 | 7.8 | |
| Approximate current average | | | | 17.7 | | |

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

| | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Profit | $ 215,632 | $ 208,350 | $ 171,771 | $ 280,900 | $253,924 | $ 353,086 |
| Surplus | 1,146,866 | 1,044,082 | 1,002,948 | 928,744 | 837,451 | 827,280 |
| Current Assets | $11,128,199 | 10,724,169 | 13,695,379 | 20,833,319 | 16,655,495 | 14,579,999 |
| Current Liabilities | $ 5,009,332 | 4,762,094 | 7,856,548 | 14,584,873 | 11,469,145 | 8,961,349 |
| Net Working Capital | 6,118,867 | 5,962,075 | 5,838,831 | 6,248,446 | 5,186,350 | 5,618,650 |

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**BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED**

DIVIDEND No. 68

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1945 payable by cheque dated July 14th, 1945, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1945. Such cheques will be mailed on July 14th, 1945, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
June 8th 1945.

**THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY**

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

3rd July 1945

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

7th June 1945.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

**Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-seven and One-half Cents (37½c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1945, to shareholders of record Friday, the 15th day of June, 1945.

By order of the Board,
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, June 7th, 1945.

**THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-three (23c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, payable August 25 to shareholders of record July 20, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 11, 1945.

to suggest a duplication of conditions in the Larder Lake camp. The staking rush which ensured was the biggest seen in Ontario for years and in no time at all 36 square miles of Midlothian township had been staked. An Ontario Department of Mines' geologist who visited the area reported the discovery to be in an area of green bush with thick underbrush and moss-covered outcrops, hence it was impossible to size up the extent of trend of the carbonate zone at that time.

*T.M.S., Liverpool, N.S.* — The current dividend declaration of 31¼ cents per share on the split stock of PAGE-HERSEY TUBES LTD. is equivalent to the $5 annual rate on the old stock which has been paid since the first quarter of 1940. Shareholders recently approved of a four-for-one split in the old shares, and following the split an increase in the authorized capital to 1,000,000 shares.

*L. M. R., Vancouver, B.C.*—By reason of its location between large Porcupine producers, the CENTRAL PORCUPINE MINES property holds speculative appeal but no orebody has been developed so far. I understand the management has no early intention of resuming exploration. No work was done last year, and a large area remains unexplored. Considerable diamond drilling has been done and exploration at the 1,000-foot horizon from the Goldale shaft of Coniaurum Mines failed to locate an oreshoot. At the close of 1944 the company had $11,279 cash, $46,125 Dominion of Canada bonds, and shares in other companies at cost of $137,192 (quoted value $147,070).

*W. F. H., Belleville, Ont.* — After provision for income and excess profits taxes of $436,255 (against $342,628 in 1943), and not including refundable tax of $64,000 for 1944 ($51,200 in 1943), net profit of $105,315 is reported by SILKNIT LIMITED for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1944, compared with $101,153 for 1943. Of the 1944 profits, $65,615 was earned by the Canadian company and subsidiaries, $751 by Silknit Limited, England, and $38,948 by Australia Silknit Limited—the latter two being subject to exchange control regulations and restrictions on remittances. During the year the company reconstructed its funded debt and capital structure, and allowing for dividends on preference shares of Australia Silknit Limited, balance of the 1944 net profit would be equivalent to $9.04 per share on 10,000 shares of 5% preference stock of $40 par value outstanding, amd after dividends on this issue to $1.17 a share on the common. On same basis, 1943 net profit was equal to $8.63 a share on preferred and $1.10 a share on common.

*W. L., Kingston, Ont.*—No work was done on the Little Long Lac property of McLELLAN GOLD MINES last year and I understand none is in prospect. The company was recently reported as seeking a new property and the shares must be regarded as speculative. The property adjoins Little Long Lac Gold Mines, which has been in production for over 10 years, on the south and Magnet Consolidated to the east. Milling was suspended at Magnet Consolidated in 1943 due to the scarcity of labor. A shaft has been sunk 325 feet on McLellan and two levels established. Late last year it was reported 2,030,006 shares were issued leaving 969,994 in the treasury. R. F. McLellan, of Mount Forest, is the president. At the annual meeting in October it was reported the company had close to $3,000 in the treasury and shareholders approved participation to the extent of $1,000 or $1,500 in the financing of Headway Red Lake Gold Mines, a new company formed to explore an interesting gold showing in the Red Lake area.

*R. B. S., Weyburn, Sask.*—Some reduction in earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1944, is indicated in the annual report of ALBERTA PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED OILS, due largely to decreases in receipts from Montana leases and in income from investments and royalties. Income from Montana leases was $42,356 against $47,711 in preceding year. Royalties, etc., of $5,731 showed a slight decline from $6,349 while income from investments of $7,649 compared with $9,347. Investments increased $15,516 to $152,878 while cash of $37,830 was down from $42,005.

*A. E. H., Chatham, Ont.*—While no activity has been reported by NORDIC STURGEON GOLD MINES for over seven years, I understand it still holds the Sakoose Gold Mines property. This is a gold prospect comprising 15 claims in Kenora district of north-western Ontario, which formerly had some production and is likely to receive further development in the future when financing can be arranged. It has been tentatively estimated 44,000 tons of ore have been developed as well as 6,000 in addition partially developed. I do not know the grade of the ore but believe it to be marginal. I have no recent information on West-Rica Gold Mines and have been unable to ascertain any address for the company. Plans were being made for a diamond drilling campaign late in 1938, however, the financing arrangement for this apparently did not materialize.

*L. S. R., Moose Jaw, Sask.*—WINGAIT GOLD MINES is exploring a group of claims in an area with interesting geological conditions and has finances on hand for an extensive exploration program. The zone on which Wasa Lake Gold Mines indicated a large tonnage of ore some distance west of the Wingait boundary is being explored. Widespread values were reported from the No. 14 hole.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# Growing Need For Caution

BY HARUSPEX

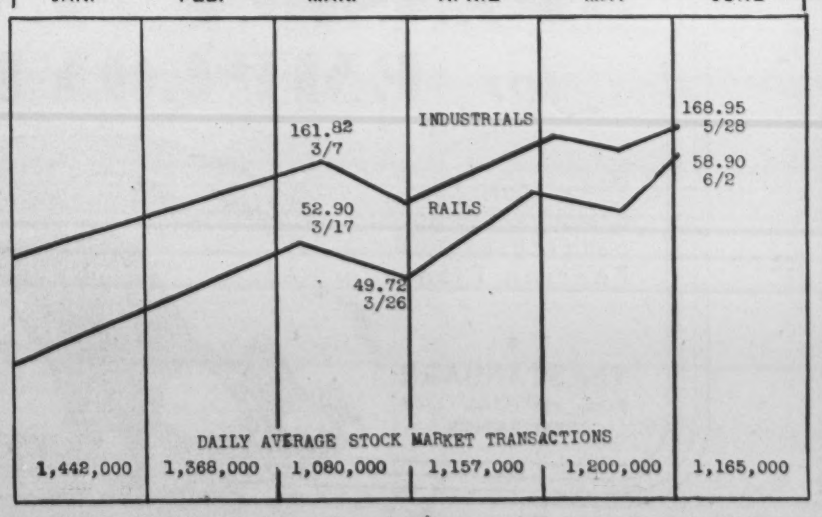
**ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.**

**THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.**

Three trends are simultaneously going on in stock prices. Of most importance is the primary movement, which generally runs over a period of years. The primary trend was down from September 1939 to April 1942. It has been up from April 1942 to the present occasion. Next in importance is the Short Term trend, which generally runs over a period of months. At times this trend is in the same direction as the larger primary movement, at times it goes counter to such movement. During the course of the upward primary trend under way since early 1942 there have been five short term swings. The last short term swing, starting upward in mid-September 1944, has now been running for about nine months. Finally, there is the short-term movement running over a period of days. Just as the forward and backward short term swings go to make up the primary movement, so do the forward and backward day to day swings go to make up the short term movement. The last short-term swing started on May 10 and, to date, established its high on May 29 since when hesitation has been seen.

Three years, the length of the current primary swing, is a rather long period for such a movement to run without either reversal or more serious interruption than anything witnessed in the current primary move to date. This fact, combined with the rather generous, though not inordinate, length of the current upward short term move, injects an element of technical caution into the existing picture. When, in addition to this, it is also recognized that, within the past thirty days, the U.S.A. has entered upon the task of deflating industrial activity from a two-war to a one-war economy, the sense of caution is increased. On such grounds, we recently recommended selling of stocks above the 170 level. The market has subsequently advanced to 169.08. Recently it has been hesitant. On any subsequent strength, however, carrying into the 170-175 area, we would proceed with the selling program mentioned above.

**DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES**





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## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Safety of Principal and Protection of Heirs Through Life Insurance

By GEORGE GILBERT

**One of the problems of a person of large or small means is how best to make provision for the future, not only for his own benefit, but for the protection of his family after he himself has passed from this mundane sphere.**

**There is no doubt that by putting his money into Life Insurance he can secure absolute safety of principal and at the same time protect his dependents against the claims of creditors to take insurance money away from these preferred beneficiaries.**

ONE of the advantages of life insurance as a means of making provision for the protection of dependents of persons of wealth as well as those of ordinary means is often overlooked. And that is, if the policy moneys are made payable to any one or more of the class of preferred beneficiaries they will not be subject to deduction for the payment of debts or the claims of creditors but will be available to carry out the purpose for which the insurance was taken out. Preferred beneficiaries are the wife, husband, children, adopted children, grandchildren, children of adopted children, father, mother, and adopting parents of the person whose life is insured.

Most of those engaged in business or professional activities have the laudable ambition to create an estate, not only for their own benefit, but so that after they have passed on their dependents will continue to enjoy to a certain extent at least the advantages and opportunities to which they have become accustomed. No particular fault can be found with the person who is making the effort to do so through the accumulation from time to time as funds become available of stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate, or similar investments. But so far as making sure provision for protection of dependents is concerned, he runs great risk of failure unless his estate is based in the first place upon a sizeable amount of life insurance.

### Investors' Risks

In view of what has happened before and is likely to happen again, it must be admitted that there is nothing very stable or certain about the ordinary run of stocks, bonds, mortgages or real estate, so far as the individual investor is concerned. Almost any stock may depreciate greatly in market value in the course of a few years; any ordinary bond default in payment of interest or principal; a mortgage may become so frozen that it loses a large part of its value; while real estate may become a liability instead of an asset.

Of course it is true, as proved by experience, that many such investments will in the course of time recover a large part of their former value if the possessor is in a position to hold and nurse them along for a more or less lengthy period, but unfortunately few individual investors are able to do so, with the result that usually some of the holdings must be sacrificed in order to hang on to the others, and frequently in the past this process has had to be repeated until there was little left of what once appeared to be a substantial estate.

Accordingly, it is a sound plan to make life insurance an integral part of a man's estate, whatever other assets may also be included. Life insurance policies are not subject to any shrinkage so far as all guaranteed values in the contracts are concerned, and, as a means of affording sure protection to his dependents in the event of his death, nothing else can take its place. By making his policies payable to any one or more of those specified as preferred beneficiaries, he can make certain that the proceeds will go to them and not be diverted to any other purpose whatsoever.

### Estate Liable

Under our law, cognizance is taken of the duty a man owes to the business world to pay all his just obligations, his estate being made liable for his debts. Thus it often happens that an honest and well-intentioned business or professional man will find at the close of his life that his financial obligations to the business world will consume all of his accumulated assets. If part of his accumulations had consisted of life insurance made payable to his family, that part would still be available for their protection free from the claims of creditors, as the law also recognizes that it is the paramount duty of a man to safeguard the welfare of such dependents, and their claims upon the proceeds of insurance policies taken out specifically for their protection is given precedence over the claims of any creditors.

In order to understand the distinction which the law makes between policies which are made payable to a man's family and those which are made payable to a man's estate, it is necessary to get back to the old English common law under which the husband at marriage became entitled to all the estate of his wife and all the wife's personal effects became his, in consideration of the obligation which rested upon him of supporting her. Owing to this obligation not being carried out in many cases, the principle of recognizing a wife's separate estate was eventually established by the Court of Chancery, with the object of preventing the wife losing her possessions in the event of the bankruptcy of the husband after marriage, or his failure to support her.

Thus it became recognized by English law that the separate property of a wife should not be utilized for the payment of debts of her husband. Evidently the Married Woman's Property Act of 1870 was the first statutory enactment in England in which life insurance for the benefit of wives and children was made free from the claims of creditors.

### Act of 1865

In this country, however, as long ago as 1865, before Confederation, a statute was enacted by the Province of Canada, entitled "An Act to Secure Wives and Children the Benefit of Insurance on the Lives of Their Husbands or Parents." It declared that it was lawful for any person to insure his life for the whole term thereof, or any definite period, for the benefit of his wife and children, or children only, or some or one of them, and to apportion the amount of insurance as he deemed proper where it was effected for more than one; and that it was lawful to effect insurance either in the name of the person taking out the insurance or in the name of his wife or of any other person, with the assent of such person as trustee. The Act further provided that upon the death of the person insured, the insurance moneys due upon the policy should be payable according to the terms thereof, free from the claims of any creditor or creditors whomsoever.

Since that time the scope of the exemption has been extended until


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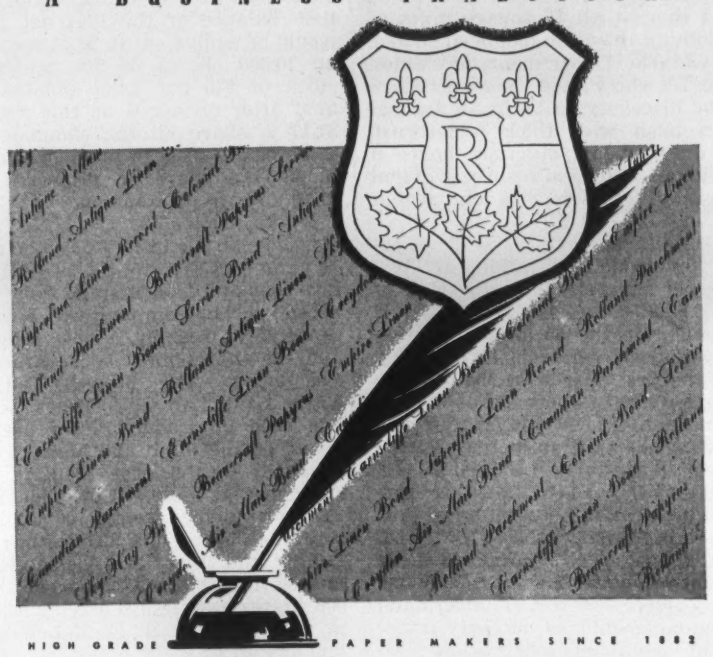

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In addition, the beneficiary or beneficaries may be further protected by making the insurance money payable in installments instead of in a lump sum. Where it is provided that the beneficiary shall not have the right to commute the installments or to alienate or assign his or her interest therein, the insurance company cannot commute the instalments or pay them to any person other than the beneficiary; and the installments in the hands of the insurance company cannot be made subject to legal process except in an action to recover for necessaries supplied to the beneficiary or his or her infant children.

• •

# Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that operators of public commercial vehicles are required to carry a certain amount of insurance. I would like to know what the requirements are in the case of an operator coming under a Class A license.

H. G. A., Brantford, Ont.

An operator of a public commercial vehicle or vehicles licensed under Class A, authorizing the licensee to conduct a scheduled service between places on the King's Highway and other places named in the license is required in respect to every vehicle to carry a bond or insurance in the form approved by the Ontario superintendent of Insurance in a company authorized to conduct a motor vehicle indemnity or bonding business in Ontario. The amounts and types of coverage are set out under two items as follows: Item 1. Public Liability and Property Damage—(a) at least $5,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) against loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or the death of any one person and, subject to such limit for any one person so injured or killed, at least $10,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) against loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident; and (b) at least $1,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) for damage to property, except property carried in or upon the vehicle, resulting from any one accident. Item 2. Cargo Insurance—For each vehicle, $2,000. It is provided that the Department of Highways may if it is deemed advisable exempt from Item 2 vehicles used exclusively for the conveyance of road building or construction materials, iron, steel or other materials of an indestructible or non-inflammable nature. An insurance certificate in the prescribed form must be filed with the Department of Highways.

• •

# News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

now being explored at depth. Bevcourt and Regcourt are both located in Louvicourt township, Quebec, and are carrying out diamond drilling campaigns with interesting results. Buffadison adjoins the Bevcourt property and diamond drilling is underway with finances provided by Noranda Mines, Buffalo-Canadian and other interests. Exploration and development work is proceeding on the Orenada property which adjoins East Sullivan on the south. The Lynx Yellowknife property is located north of Giant Yellowknife and diamond drilling is being carried out.

•

J. P. Bickell, president of Castle-Trethewey Mines points out in the annual report that there is a widespread opinion in foreign circles that silver is destined to wield an expanding influence in postwar economy and that the world price of silver may rise sufficiently to warrant this metal again being mined from primary sources. "Any actual movement in this direction" he states, "would warrant a re-examination and a careful review of our Gowganda holdings, from which we previously produced about 6,500,000 ounces of silver." Castle-Trethewey continues to search for a suitable mining prospect. The calculated value of net current assets based upon market quotations as of March 31, was approximately $1.74 per share outstanding. Net profit for the year was $167,874, before providing for depreciation on buildings, plant and equipment.

•

Shareholdings of Ventures Limited in 1944 were increased in Frobisher Exploration, Lake Dufault Mines and La Luz Mines, while there was a small decrease in the holdings of Beattie Gold Mines shares. The company's big equity is in its shareholdings of subsidiary and associated companies and the valuation of these is given at $14,508,365, but the report points out this is at not more than cost. Net profit last year was $561,372 or 31.4 cents a share as against 32.9 cents in the previous year. Current assets stood at $337,727 compared with $464,505 at the end of 1943. T. Lindsley, president, in referring to "miscellaneous interests" states that when conditions permit it is planned to proceed actively with Pascalis Gold Mines and Pelletier Lake Gold Mines. The preliminary work on these two properities indicates favorable chances of opening up orebodies of good grade.

•

The complete mining equipment including the mill of McWatters Gold Mines has been purchased by Hosco Gold Mines for $100,000 cash. The only part of the plant which will be moved is that necessary to sink the shaft and carry on underground work. The mill will remain on the present site as cost of transportation of any ore milled is expected to be negligible, probably 10 or 15 cents a ton. Both mill and equipment are reported in good condition and Hosco will be able to go underground right away. The mill has a capacity of 175 tons daily but it is expected underground development eventually will necessitate erection of a larger mill.

•

Higher production and profits were shown by Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines in the year ended February 28, 1945, due to milling of a better grade of ore and the fact that expenses were kept down owing to curtailment of development work because of the labor shortage. New profits were 11.95 cents per share as compared with 10.3 cents in the previous year. Ore reserves declined 97,520 tons to 628,545 tons, grading 0.199 oz. per ton, sufficient for five years operation at the present rate. The shaft has been completed to 1,950 feet and levels established at 1,400, 1,500, 1,700 and 1,900-foot horizons. Working capital was increased to $1,319,946.

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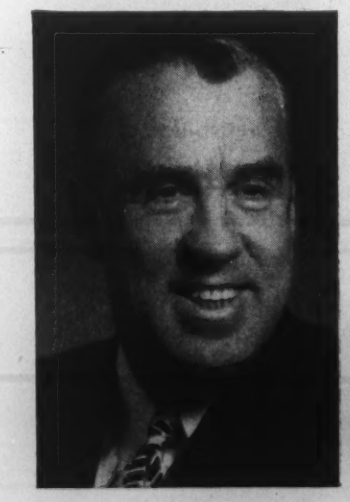
## Newly Elected Directors of Guaranty Trust



V. G. CARDY

W. F. SPRY

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada announces the election of two members to the board of directors. Vernon G. Cardy, Montreal, is President of: Mount Royal Hotel Company, Montreal, Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, King Edward Hotel, Toronto; and Director of Colonial Airways Limited. William F. Spry, Toronto, is Vice-President, General Manager and Director of: Canadian General Insurance Company and Toronto General Insurance Company; and Director of Canadian Insurance Shares Limited and Canadian General Securities Limited.

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Many people are looking towards the post-war period, wondering what conditions will be like after the smoke of battle has cleared away.

They realize that for industry and business in general there must be a period of tremendous re-adjustment in the turn-over from war to peace production. There will be disturbing problems of shifting personnel.

There is no feeling of doubt in the mining world, which asks only man-power, equipment, explosives, and the lifting of restrictions. The clear green light to get going in high.

The men of the north know where they are going and what they want to do in 1945. No other season has opened with such confidence or with such a well founded feeling of excitement. This will be a year of great accomplishment, and the underlying strength of the market reflects the feeling of those in a position to know.

This will be no campaign of destruction. It will be the most hopeful and profitable thrust of direct-action progress on the face of a war-scarred world.

As Canadians we are a most fortunate people, and those who think intelligently, and act with decision NOW, have an excellent chance of ending 1945 as very fortunate individuals.

The companies sponsored by Brewis and White are well financed and ably managed. Their properties are in various stages of development and their stocks provide unusual opportunities for capital appreciation. We shall be glad to furnish detailed information on request.

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# Anti-Cartel Trend Is Political Danger

By R. M. COPER

**Abuses of economic power are not committed by cartels only. We cannot have two moralities, one for cartels and one for others.**

**If the attempt is made to legislate cartels out of existence, the reactionary cartel interests will demand that trade unions be legislated out of existence, too.**

IT is becoming monotonous to read again and again that a certain cartel sold a certain substance to industrial users for 85 cents a pound and to dentists for $45 a pound. This might be a reason for baiting cartels if the same feat performed by an individual were not considered as smart.

To draw from this and similar instances the conclusion that industrial cartels have the power to, and on occasion do, impair public health is hypocritical when at the same time there is no greater obstacle to the extension of public health services than certain cartels which call themselves "medical associations."

To say that cartels misuse their power to withhold technical improvements and inventions from the general public by way of patent rights, is superficial. If a man discovers gold on his property he has the right to mine it and reap the profits. If a man discovers "gold" by making an invention, should the right to "mine" it be withheld from him? And if not from an individual, why from a cartel?

## Not Two Moralities

We cannot have two moralities, one for individuals and one for cartels. Individuals can, and do, misuse economic power. So do cartels. The possibility of such misuse is inherent in our general economic and social conditions. These conditions cannot be changed over night. Cartels are one of their many expressions. To hope for anything from smashing them is the same as to cut off a murderer's hand because it committed the murder.

But abuses can and must be eradicated by the criminal law. Let us consider two examples.

We will start with a case that has escaped the cartel-baiters. In 1934, several German cartels requested their American partners to withhold advertisements from American newspapers which were taking an anti-Nazi line. Now, many newspapers which see the light today were blind in 1934. But were all of the newspapers that were blind in 1934 genuinely so? And if some of them were not, what is the salient point? That they traded with the enemy (who was an enemy in 1934 just as much as later on), or that they traded with cartels? And was it only cartels that traded with the enemy? Why, then, single them out as such?

Then, take the parading horse of the cartel-baiters—the agreement between Standard Oil and I. G. Farben whereby the former undertook not to produce synthetic rubber on this continent. That this agreement hampered the defence of the United States at the beginning of the war is common belief. But nothing is gained by endlessly repeating this statement without inquiring a little further.

To begin with, it is obvious that Standard Oil did not intend to cripple the defence of the U.S. That the Standard people say so is of course no proof. But consider this point. Buna was at that time much more expensive than natural rubber. Therefore, by undertaking not to produce buna then, Standard Oil did not deprive the U.S. of something that would have been produced without the agreement; the agreement had a bearing only on the future.

Secondly, the agreement was kept secret. This undoubtedly was a criminal action, although it was not against the law of the United States. But I have an idea that the Congress would have become an accomplice of Standard Oil had the agreement been published; for the following reason.

Private capital would not have taken up the production of buna because, as we said before, natural rubber was cheaper at that time. Thus, only the State could have produced buna, and there is no reason for believing that Congress would have enacted the State production of synthetic rubber.

Thirdly, there are only a few interests in the United States which are financially in a position to produce buna. It is one of the main contentions of the cartel-baiters that cartels impede technical progress by buying up, and killing, new inventions that threaten their own products. This concerns not only articles requiring a large capital outlay for their production.

Again, it is superficial to believe, as has been suggested, that State-financed research would be a remedy. For the comparatively minor inventions and improvements, many of which are withheld from the market, are merely by-products of the research in cartel laboratories; while their production is a sideline of the general production of the large undertakings which normally form cartels. If the withholding were made a criminal offence—which ought to be done in any case—and if research were State-financed, it would still be large concerns only which could and would produce the articles in question.

## On the Wrong Track

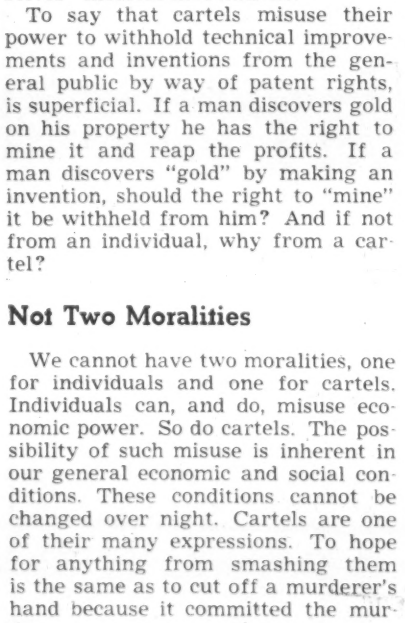
The cartel-baiters are, for the most part, sincere liberal-minded people who have got on to the wrong track. They overlook the most significant and sinister phenomenon in the course of the whole debate, namely, the meekness with which the cartel interests bear the charges levelled against them, including the most ridiculous charges. Why is this so?

It is so because these interests are sure of evading any legislation that might be enacted against them. We have shown in previous articles that cartels and cartel-like organizations have very different appearances in different countries, partly shaped by the prevailing legislations. The reactionary cartel interests are making their legal preparations.

Above all, they are lying in wait for the propitious moment when they will declare that they submit to all charges and all counter measures against them on condition that the "cartels" called trade unions be declared illegal, too.

Nearly all the captured German industrialists said there was nothing wrong with the Hitler system except, perhaps, that it started this war. What was right with it in the view of these people? What did they want, and what did they get, from Hitler? The smashing of the trade unions. They were and are blind. They speak, not some peculiarly German mind, but the reactionary cartel mind.

But not all cartels are reactionary. There are a good many that are progressive. The baiters cannot, or do not want to, see the difference. It is to be hoped that they come to realize it soon, and that they come to realize that their campaign is not only economically unsound in view of our general conditions, but fraught with political catastrophe.



**Covered during the blitz, this valuable statue of Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, was the first London statue to be uncovered.**

## ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 76

THIS LAZY LIFE'S BEEN SWELL! BUT I HAVE TO GET OUT AND RUSTLE UP A JOB!
THERE'S NO HURRY, SON
NO, INDEED! YOU'RE JUST HOME!
SURE, BUT WHY SHOULD DAD CARRY THE LOAD?
BECAUSE HE'S THE MAN OF THE FAMILY
NOT THE ONLY ONE! DON'T FORGET ABOUT ME
THAT'S THE WAY TO TALK!
BUT YOU'RE ONLY A BOY
NOT ANY LONGER! I'VE BEEN DOING A MAN'S JOB FOR FOUR YEARS. NOW, I'M ALL SET TO GET GOING HERE AT HOME

**HIS RIGHTFUL PLACE!**

**The schoolboy who flung down his books to take up arms, four or five years ago, has come back a *man*. He came of age the day he donned the uniform of Canada's armed forces. He's proved his right to stand on his own feet, a man among men, in the home and business life of peacetime Canada.**

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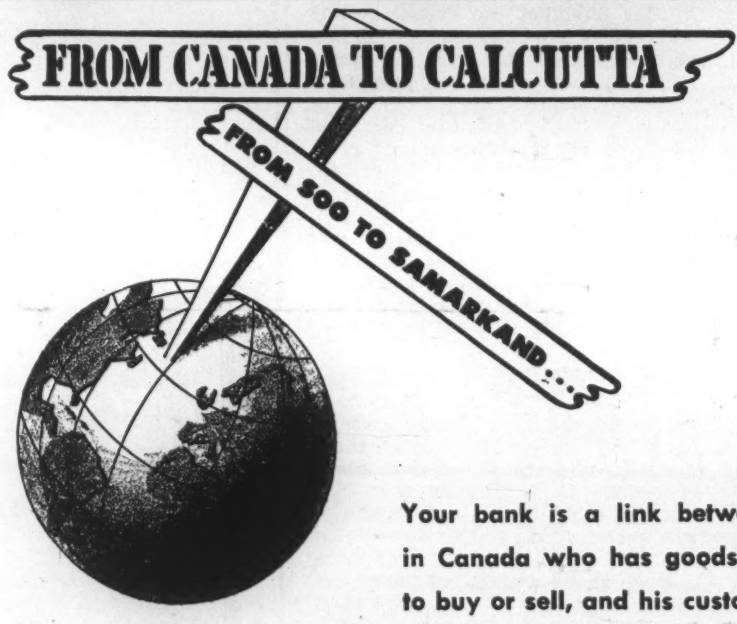


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